

# DAILY REPORT

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NAKASONE MEETS LONDON SUMMIT NATIONS' ENVOYS

OW011031 Tokyo KYODO in English 0753 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 1 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Friday this year's London summit of seven major Western economic powers will be held in an optimistic and hopeful atmosphere because of recovery of the world economy. The world economy is on its way up, Nakasone said when he held talks with envoys from six countries and the European Community's Commission which will take part in the London summit June 7-9.

Nakasone also said he would like to have detailed discussions on world economic growth and increasing foreign debts of Third World countries when he meets with the heads of government from the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Canada and Italy and the head of the EC Commission. During the luncheon meeting held at the prime minister's office, the ambassadors expressed their hope the summit would take up disarmament, the Iran-Iraq war, a proposed new round of multilateral trade and tariff talks and cooperation between Pacific and Atlantic countries.

Later, Nakasone met with Ambassador to France Hiroshi Uchida, who handed him a personal letter from French President Francois Mitterrand, officials said. Mitterrand, who will represent France at the summit, expressed his regret Nakasone had canceled his post-summit visit to France and said he was looking forward to his forthcoming meeting with Nakasone in London. Nakasone had originally planned a tour of several Western European capitals following the summit meeting, but the tour was canceled because of Diet (parliament) business.

SOME 16,000 PROTEST DEPLOYMENT OF TOMAHAWKS

OW031039 Tokyo KYODO in English 1029 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] Yokosuka, Kanagawa Pref., June 3 KYODO -- An estimated 16,000 people staged a rally here Sunday to protest against the planned deployment of Tomahawk cruise missiles on U.S. naval ships. The rally, sponsored by a group affiliated with the NO. 1 opposition Japan Socialist Party (JSP) and the country's largest labor body, Sohyo, adopted an appeal calling on the government to reject the plan.

Former JSP Chairman Ichio Asukata told the gathering the anti-Tomahawk campaign at Yokosuka, where the U.S. Seventh Fleet is based, "is attracting global attention amid mounting antinuclear sentiment worldwide." He added: "Let's muster the strength of all of you who braved the rain and further spread the antinuke wave." Similar rallies were held across Japan a week ago, with organizers estimating the number of participants at 100,000.

PRC DEFENSE MINISTER ZHANG AIPING MAY VISIT SOON

OW041055 Tokyo KYODO in English 1046 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 4 KYODO -- Chinese Defense Minister Zhang Aiping may arrive in Tokyo in early June for talks with Japanese leaders, government sources said Monday. The sources said China is sounding out the possibility of Zhang's visit to Japan through diplomatic channels.

China appeared to be interested in realizing a meeting between Zhang and Yuko Kurihara, director general of the Defense Agency and a member of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's Cabinet.

The sources said if the visit materializes, the proposed meeting will be the first encounter between top defense leaders of the two neighboring nations. Zhang is said to be interested in stopping off in Tokyo in early June en route home from his visits to France, the United States and Canada. A delegation of top officers of Japan's Ground, Maritime and Air Defense Forces left for Beijing Monday at Zhang's invitation.

During his recent visit to Tokyo, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said the maintenance of close ties among the United States, Japan, South Korea and China would be important to cope with the Soviet military buildup in the Far East.

#### ABE TO PROPOSE CONTROLS ON UNDERGROUND TESTS

OW030925 Tokyo KYODO in English 0916 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 3 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe will take a two-step control formula for underground nuclear tests to arms limitation talks slated to begin June 12 in Geneva, Foreign Ministry sources said Sunday. At present, underground nuclear tests are limited to yields of less than 150 kilotons. The first step in Japan's proposal calls for lowering the limit in accordance with recent technical development permitting detection of tests as small as 10-20 kilotons, the sources said. The next step envisages international cooperation in improving the ability to detect minor tests, thus opening the way for a complete ban on testing, they said. This will be the first time for Japan to take an active stance concerning such tests by making a proposal, the sources said.

At the Geneva talks, Abe is also scheduled to comment on strained U.S.-Soviet relations and the danger to peace. He will point out the necessity for talks on the European intermediate-range nuclear force (INF) and strategic arms reduction (START). He will also call for the reinforcement of the nuclear proliferation treaty (NPT) as well as support for the recent positive positions of both the United States and the Soviet Union on a chemical weapons ban.

Some 40 countries, including East and West bloc and nonaligned nations, will send representatives to the arms limitation talks. Japan began its participation in the talks in 1969, cooperation in the accurate development of earthquake data and sending experts in the field of chemical weapons to meetings. However, this will be the first time that it will raise a proposal of its own.

Abe will attend the London summit until June 9 before going to Geneva. It is expected that the outcome of the summit, which will focus on East-West relations and the danger of nuclear war, will have an effect on the arms limitation talks.

#### JAPAN DENIES ENVOY SENT TO IRAN TO END GULF WAR

OW030521 Tokyo KYODO in English 0414 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 3 KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Ministry Sunday denied some foreign reports that it has sent a high-placed official to Iran in an effort to end the Iran-Iraq war. A high ministry official, who spoke on condition he not be named, said the purpose of sending Yoshio Hatano, head of the ministry's Middle Eastern and African Affairs Bureau, to Tehran was for him to discuss bilateral problems and exchange views on the international situation in general with Iranian officials. He also denied reports that Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, during talks with Umran as-Shafi'i, undersecretary at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, Thursday said Hatano was being sent to Iran in a Japanese effort to end the Persian Gulf war.

NAKASONE'S GULF PEACE INITIATIVE GROUNDED

OW040342 Tokyo KYODO in English 0332 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 4 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has quietly put together a peace plan to end the Iran-Iraq war, but it has apparently foundered through opposition of his own foreign minister.

According to informed sources, Nakasone drafted a three-step blueprint in what would be Japan's first diplomatic initiative since the end of World War II to mediate an armed conflict. It called for the leaders of the seven Western industrialized nations meeting this week in London to issue a joint appeal for a cease-fire in the 3-year, 8-month war. This would be followed by a formal cease-fire agreement and eventual mutual troop pull-back from their border.

The sources said Nakasone felt Japan should play a more active role in international politics and the Persian Gulf war presents such a diplomatic initiative for his government. The Persian Gulf is important to Japan because the country receives up to 65 percent of its oil supply through the strategic waterway. Some diplomatic observers felt Tokyo is well positioned to launch the peace initiative because Japan is the only major western power to maintain friendly ties with both Iran and Iraq.

Nakasone's peace program, however, immediately ran into domestic difficulties, first with his foreign minister, Shintaro Abe, and also with the Foreign Ministry bureaucrats. "Iran is not yet in a mood to accept a peace proposal," Abe was said to have told Nakasone, insisting the initiative would not work. He argued that neither the United Nations nor other countries have so far succeeded even in bringing the two warring parties to talk.

Besides, Abe said, political realities in the Persian Gulf are extremely delicate, with the interests of various Gulf nations and those of the United States and the Soviet Union at stake. "Anyway, as the government has said before, Japan is not going to get involved in arbitrating the conflict," he was quoted as saying.

Diplomatic realities apart, domestic politics seem to lurk behind Abe's negative stance on a major diplomatic initiative: the oncoming race for party leadership at the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, due this November. Nakasone is widely expected to win another two-year term as president of the LDP, but Abe, who belongs to a rival faction within the party, reportedly also wants to make another try at the presidential race he lost to Nakasone in the previous election.

As the date for the election draws near, Abe apparently feels Nakasone's Gulf peace plan is cutting in his own bailiwick, political commentators said. Since his visit to the Middle East in summer last year, Abe put much work on the Persian Gulf conflict in what Foreign Ministry officials privately describe as a centerpiece of "Abe diplomacy."

Confronted with such strong Foreign Ministry opposition, Nakasone is said to have virtually given up any hope of raising his peace plan at the London summit. That, however, does not mean his peace plan is dead, political analysts said. They noted Yoshio Hatano, the Foreign Ministry official in charge of Middle East affairs and now travelling in Iran, was scheduled to report his findings to Nakasone in London, just before the summit meeting. Depending on Hatano's findings, Nakasone may still seek to push the peace plan, the analysts said.

SOVIET UNION ASKS JAPAN TO BUY OLYMPIC TICKETS

JW021315 Tokyo KYODO in English 1245 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 KYODO -- The Soviet Union, which has decided not to participate in the Los Angeles Olympic games this summer, has asked Japan to sell Olympic admission tickets allotted to the Soviet Union in Japan, informed sources said Saturday. The sources said the Soviet Union had unofficially offered to sell 5,000 admission tickets allotted to the country, worth about 100,000 dollars (23 million yen).

They said Soviet tourism authorities sounded out Japanese travel agencies last May on the sale of the tickets to Japan. Four major Japanese travel agencies in charge of sales of Olympic tickets in Japan are taking a cautious attitude to the Soviet proposal.

The sources said, however, the Japanese travel agencies want to buy about 100 admission tickets to the opening and closing ceremonies in the Olympics and tickets to events popular among Japanese people. The agencies said they would decide whether or not to buy the tickets from the Soviet Union by mid June, in time to organize Japanese tour groups to the Olympics.

SIHANOUK SAYS DPRK 'SERIOUS' ABOUT TALKS

JW020650 Tokyo KYODO in English 0548 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 KYODO -- Visiting Kampuchean resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk has said North Korea is serious in proposing peace talks with South Korea and the United States to discuss the future of the divided Korean peninsula, government sources said Saturday. The sources said Sihanouk, president of the anti-Vietnam Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, discussed the Korean situation with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in a luncheon meeting Thursday. Sihanouk has been in Tokyo since Wednesday as a government guest. Japan recognizes Democratic Kampuchea which was toppled by the Hanoi-backed Heng Samrin government in 1979.

During the meeting, Sihanouk told Nakasone the Pyongyang government of President Kim Il-sung has been proposing tripartite talks in earnest with Seoul and Washington, the sources said. The idea was rejected by South Korea which favors direct talks with North Korea without third party. The North Korean proposal for peace talks is generally regarded in South Korea and the United States as propaganda.

The Japanese sources said Sihanouk also assured Nakasone that North Korea has no intentions to advance into the South and that the communist country hopes to improve relations with Japan. Personally very close to President Kim, Prince Sihanouk frequently visits Pyongyang.

Kim officially visited Moscow last week but, unlike Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko, he did not directly blame Japanese Government policies. This raised speculation in Tokyo that North Korea may be changing its stance toward Japan.

Asked to comment on Sihanouk's remarks concerning Pyongyang's readiness for rapprochement with Tokyo, another Japanese Government source said, however, there was nothing new. "It's not clear how North Korea wants to improve ties with Japan," the source said. There are no diplomatic relations between North Korea and Japan, colonial ruler of the Korean peninsula from 1910 to 1945.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KIM IL-SONG VISIT TO GDR

## Tours Frankfurt/Oder

SK012321 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1635 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin May 31 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, visited Frankfurt/Oder County on May 31 in company with Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic. The members of the party and state delegation and the suite went there with Comrade Kim Il-song.

The delegation was accompanied by Comrade Horst Sindermann, member of the Political Bureau of the SED Central Committee, vice-chairman of the State Council and president of the People's Chamber, Comrade Guenter Mittag, member of the Political Bureau of the SED Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, and other cadres.

Frankfurt/Oder County that Comrade Kim Il-song had visited 28 years ago was pervaded with deep emotion and joy. The over 40 km long route from Seelow to Eisenhuettenstadt and factories and farm villages along it were garbed in festive attire and they were bustling from early morning like on a holiday with working people of various strata, students and children who came out with flags, flowers, flower fans and balloons in their hands. Portraits of Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Erich Honecker were seen at factories, farm villages and all other places along the route.

When the car carrying Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Erich Honecker reached Seelow out of Berlin, people standing on either side of the road raised cheers of "Long live Comrade Kim Il-song!" "Friendship!" and "Hurrah!" waving flags and multi-colored tapes high above their heads. Over 10,000 people of Seelow along the road danced a beautiful dance, raising cheers at the top of their voice with deep respect and reverence for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Comrade Kim Il-song alighted from the car and waved to the cheering crowds. Hans-Joachim Hertwig, member of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the Frankfurt/Oder County Committee of the SED, the first vice-chairman of the county people's committee and other cadres cordially met and offered warm greetings to Comrade Kim Il-song.

A Young Pioneer spoke at their honor and happiness at greeting Comrade Kim Il-song, recited a poem carrying desire for peace and let fly a pigeon into the sky from bosom. That moment several hundred pigeons flew all at once from the students lining the road. Art circle members dressed in beautiful national costumes danced the graceful Korean dance of bumper harvest. Comrade Kim Il-song waved to them with a benign smile on his face. Young Pioneers presented him with fragrant flowers they had cultivated with sincerity.

When he walked up to the crowds, anti-fascist veterans saluted him and presented fragrant flowers to him. Comrade Kim Il-song firmly shook hands with each of them who had displayed the honour of the German people in the noble struggle against fascism, praising their heroic feats.

When the car carrying Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Erich Honecker drove again along the road, dividing the waves of the welcoming crowds, agricultural working people who were out in the fields and children studying at school rushed out and broke into cheers of "Hurrah!" and "Friendship!". waving flags of the two countries.

The welcome surged to a high tide when the car of Comrade Kim Il-song pulled at the approach to Frankfurt-on-Oder city after passing through Golzow village. Stormy cheers of "Long live Comrade Kim Il-song!" "Hurrah!" and applause burst forth and red neckerchiefs in the hands of Young Pioneers rolled in waves.

Comrade Kim Il-song got off the car, waving to the crowds in acknowledgement of their welcome, and conveyed friendly greetings of our people. He, together with Comrade Erich Honecker, got on an open car and passed through the street over which the flags of the two countries were vigorously fluttering amid never ceasing cheers of hurrah.

A welcome music was struck up when the motorcade entered the plaza in front of the Frankfurtstadt Hotel. The citizens of all walks of life lining the street in thick walls warmly received the friendship mission with deafening applause and enthusiastic cheers.

The crowds overflowing the street did not leave there while Comrade Kim Il-song was staying in Frankfurt-on-Oder city and, when the motorcade reappeared, they danced to the tune of band music. Several dozen lovely little girls in beautiful holiday attire made a deep bow to Comrade Kim Il-song who was visiting the state-run iron and steel works named after "Hermann Matern" in Eisenhuettenstadt. Stormy cheers of hurrah burst forth at the broad plaza and reverberated far and wide.

The enthusiastic cheers raised by more than 100,000 people along the more than 40 km long route from Seelow to Eisenhuettenstadt through Frankfurt/Oder presented an emotional canvas of the traditional friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries and a powerful demonstration of the invincibility of the militant unity of the two countries.

#### Feted at Banquet

SK011545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1530 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin May 31 (KCNA) -- Comrade Hans-Joachim Hertwig, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and first secretary of the Frankfurt/Oder County Committee of the SED, arranged a banquet today in honour of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was invited to the banquet. Also invited were the members of the DPRK party and state delegation and suite members. Attending the banquet were Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic; Comrade Horst Sindermann, member of the Political Bureau of the SED Central Committee, vice-chairman of the State Council and president of the People's Chamber; Comrade Guenter Mittag, member of the Political Bureau of the SED Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, and other cadres.

When Comrade Kim Il-song appeared in the banquet hall, accompanied by Comrade Erich Honecker and First Secretary Hans-Joachim Hertwig, the entire attendants warmly welcomed him with stormy applause. First Secretary Hans-Joachim Hertwig spoke first at the banquet.

Warmly welcoming Korean friends on behalf of the entire communists and working people in the county, he said:

Respected Comrade Kim Il-song, we are well aware that as an outstanding son of the Korean people and great and revolutionary head of state, you are personally making an enormous contribution to strengthening the friendship between our two states and peoples that has been established on brotherly terms. We highly respect you.

The industrious Korean people have turned their country, once a backward colony and a country that had been reduced to ashes in an indescribably severe war of aggression unleashed by the U.S. imperialists, into a powerful socialist state with a modern industry and a developed agriculture in a historically short period of time.

The prosperity of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its strengthening and development are an important contribution to consolidating and developing the socialist community. Dear Korean comrades, you must have been convinced that the working people in our county rejoice as over their own over the achievements of the class brothers of Korea.

Noting that respected Comrade Kim Il-song visited Frankfurt/Oder County again 28 years after, he referred to the achievements made in the county in this period.

He affirmed that the working people in the county will make all efforts for allout strengthening of the German Democratic Republic and stand always by the class brothers of Korea on the basis of proletarian internationalism in the future, too.

He proposed a toast to the good health of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and to the good health of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic.

Then, a functionary of the Frankfurt Nord department store extended warm, heartfelt greetings to Comrade Kim Il-song on behalf of the entire working people in the city for his revisit to the city and presented Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Erich Honecker with books recording the success of the working people of Frankfurt-on-oder city in socialist construction in the past and their fighting goal on the threshold of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR.

Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council, who is member of the DPRK party and state delegation, made a speech next at the banquet.

I, authorized by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, express deep thanks for the kind hospitality accorded our delegation with all sincerity, he said, and went on:

Visiting your country this time, our delegation has been deeply impressed by the wonderful successes of the GDR people in the building of a new, socialist Germany and has been immensely encouraged by the proud appearance of the GDR firmly defending the Western outpost of socialism.

This county is a time-honoured place marked by a shining record in the history of friendship between the Korean and GDR peoples.

The great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song, in June 1956 when he visited the GDR, personally came to this county and went round a factory and a cooperative farm, deepening the sentiments of friendship between the peoples of our two countries.

The friendship and unity between our two peoples are based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and they are indestructible.

The GDR visit of our party and state delegation led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as well as the DPRK visit by Comrade Erich Honecker in December 1977 will mark an epochal occasion in expanding and developing the friendship and solidarity and fraternal cooperation between the two countries onto a higher stage.

We will always remember the deep friendly sentiments you have shown us during our stay in the GDR and will do all we can to further expand and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples in various domains.

He proposed a toast to the unbreakable, fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean and the GDR peoples, to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Erich Honecker, and to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

At the banquet Comrade Kim Il-song expressed deep thanks to functionaries of Frankfurt/Oder County for the warm welcome accorded our party and state delegation, highly praised their success in the socialist rural construction and wished them greater success.

The banquet proceeded all along in an amicable atmosphere overflowing with warm sentiments of friendship.

#### Golzow Cooperative Visit

SK011534 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin May 31 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in company with Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, visited this morning the Golzow agricultural production cooperative in Seelow, Frankfurt/Oder County.

Visiting the agricultural production cooperative together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were the members of the DPRK party and state delegation and suite members.

The delegation was accompanied by Comrade Horst Sindermann, member of the Political Bureau of the SED Central Committee, vice-chairman of the State Council and president of the People's Chamber of the GDR; Comrade Guenter Mittag, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the SED Central Committee; and others.

The agricultural production cooperative there was in festive attire to meet the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Put up here and there in the cooperative village were portraits of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and portraits of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic.

The members of the agricultural production cooperative turned out to the entrance of the village from early morning holding portraits of Comrade Kim Il-song and portraits of Comrade Erich Honecker and carrying flags of the two countries, balloons, flower fans and multi-coloured tapes.

When the car carrying Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Erich Honecker arrived at the entrance of the village, the stormy cheers of "hurrah!" burst forth and the village turned into a sea of flowers.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was greeted there by the chairman of the management board of the Golzow agricultural production cooperative, the secretary of the agricultural production cooperative party committee, the chairman of the village people's committee and the chairman of the management board of the Golzow stockbreeding cooperative.

Female members of the cooperative presented fragrant flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Himmeleisch, chairman of the management board of the cooperative 28 years ago, and his wife who had the honour of meeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and posing for a photograph with him when he visited the village in 1956, unable to repress the emotion of the day, reverently made greetings to him and showed him the picture album and presented it to him as a keepsake.

Seeing the album together with the old couple, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with them with a deep emotion.

He was shown round the cooperative by managerial workers and acquainted himself with the proud successes of the cooperative over the past 28 years and prospect for its development. Then managerial workers presented a book recording their production successes and goals to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He highly praised the successes of the cooperative members in their production endeavours and left personal handwriting reading "Congratulations to the members of the Golzow agricultural production cooperative upon their successes in socialist rural construction. Kim Il-song, May 31, 1984."

Comrade Erich Honecker expressed thanks for this and signed it together with him.

Comrade Kim Il-song, together with Comrade Erich Honecker, posed for a photograph with an old man who was chairman of the management board of the cooperative 28 years ago and with his wife and the chairman of the village people's committee at that time. Then Comrade Kim Il-song, in company with Comrade Erich Honecker, went round the fields and hot houses of the cooperative and watched a machine transplanting vegetable seedlings.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song congratulated the members of the cooperative upon their successes made in socialist rural construction under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and encouraged their struggle. He was presented with a gift by the chairman of the management board of the cooperative and the secretary of its party committee. He left a gift at the cooperative.

#### Iron, Steel Works Tour

SK011611 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1549 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin May 31 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in company with Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, today visited the state-run iron and steel works named after "Hermann Matern" in Eisenhuettenstadt. Visiting the works together with him were the members of the party and state delegation and suite members.

The delegation was accompanied by Comrade Horst Sindermann, member of the Political Bureau of the SED Central Committee, vice-chairman of the State Council and president of the People's Chamber, Comrade Guenter Mittag, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the SED Central Committee, and other cadres.

The works was pervaded with the deep emotions and joy of meeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il-Song. Hung on the front wall of the works were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Erich Honecker, flanked by flags of our country and the GDR on either side. Lining at the entrance of the works were a red guard of workers and a band, and art circle members of the works in gorgeous national costumes performed a beautiful dance on the open stage set up on the broad precinct.

Standing in rows at the entrance of the works and a long compound road adjacent to it were thousands of employees holding portraits of Comrade Kim Il-song, and waving flags of the two countries, bunches of flowers, ribbons and multi-colored tapes.

At (?4:30) p.m. Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, together with Comrade Erich Honecker, arrived at the works. That moment, the stormy cheers of "Long live Comrade Kim Il-song, the leader of the Korean people!" burst forth and waves of flowers rolled on in welcome of him. Female employees of the works presented fragrant flowers to Comrade Kim Il-song.

Comrade Kim Il-song, accompanied by Comrade Erich Honecker, reviewed the red guard of workers. Then Comrade Kim Il-song was briefed on the history of the works by the general director of the works at the lounge. The general director informed Comrade Kim Il-song of the development of the works after his visit to the works in June, 1956 and presented a book recording the production goal and successes of the works to him.

Comrade Kim Il-song highly estimated the achievements registered by the workers of the works in socialist construction and left a personal handwriting in the visitors' book reading "While visiting Frankfurt/Oder County and the state-run iron and steel works named after 'Hermann Matern,' we saw the GDR working class and other labouring masses under the leadership of respected Comrade Erich Honecker are scoring brilliant successes in their endeavours to implement the decisions of the Tenth Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. We are deeply impressed by them. I wish the GDR working class and other toiling masses fresh victory in their endeavours for building an advanced socialist society in the future.

"Kim Il-song, May 31, 1984." Comrade Erich Honecker signed it also.

When Comrade Kim Il-song went out of the lounge, the workers who have been working at the works since 1956 up to this date extended greetings to him. Recalling with profound emotions the day of June 1956, Comrade Kim Il-song had a cordial conversation with them.

Comrade Kim Il-song went round main production processes of the works, waving to the crowds in acknowledgement of their enthusiastic welcome. He highly praised the successes of the workers there in their endeavours to effect innovations in steel production day by day and left personal handwriting reading "Warm congratulations to the workers of the state-run iron and steel works named after 'Herman Matern' upon their achievements in the endeavours to develop the metallurgical industry of the country under the leadership of Comrade Erich Honecker.

"Kim Il-song, May 31, 1984."

Comrade Erich Honecker expressed thanks to him for this and signed it together with him. Comrade Kim Il-song left a gift at the works.

Visits Son of Otto Grotewohl

SK021125 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin June 1 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, on June 1 received in Berlin Hans Grotewohl, son of Comrade Otto Grotewohl, former chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic. Present on the occasion were the members of the DPRK party and state delegation and Pak Hyon-po, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR.

Hans Grotewohl warmly hailed the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to the GDR and heartily wished him good health and a long life. Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and had a talk with him in a cordial atmosphere.

Sightseeing Tour of Berlin

SK020447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin June 1 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a sightseeing tour of Berlin and visited a worker's family in Nowisner Street, Marzahn District, on the morning of June 1.

Going there together with Comrade Kim Il-song were the members of the DPRK party and state delegation and suite members. They were accompanied by Comrade Horst Sindermann, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, vice-chairman of the State Council and president of the People's Chamber; Berlin Mayor Erhard Krack and Second Secretary of the Berlin City Party Committee Helmut Mueller, members of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany; Franz Jahnsowski, chief of protocol of the Foreign ministry; and Karl-Heinz Kern, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK.

Put up here and there in Berlin were portraits of Comrade Kim Il-song. Flags of our country and the GDR were flying on the flag poles and street lamp poles in the city.

Comrade Kim Il-song heard about the general construction of Berlin and housing construction in the city, going round the main streets. When Comrade Kim Il-song went to the apartment house No 68 in Nowisner Street, Marzahn District, large numbers of people and kindergarten children enthusiastically welcomed him, vigorously waving flags.

Comrade Kim Il-song visited the family of Fran Schroeder, a worker of a tool making plant, waving to the crowds in acknowledgement of their enthusiastic welcome. He was shown round the living rooms by the couple and sat face to face with them to have a conversation. He congratulated the couple upon their devoted service to socialist construction, true to the policy of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, and told them to bring up and educate their female triplets well to be reserves to shoulder the future of the GDR.

The couple expressed deepest thanks to Comrade Kim Il-song for having had a significant talk with their family. They offered a toast and presented a keepsake they had prepared with utmost care to Comrade Kim Il-song, wishing him good health and a long life. Comrade Kim Il-song left a gift at the family, wishing it happiness.

## Kim, Honecker Talks

SK020001 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2354 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin June 1 (KCNA) -- Tete-a-tete talks were held in Berlin on June 1 between Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic.

The question of further developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and two countries and a series of problems of common concern were discussed at the talks and a complete consensus was reached on all problems discussed.

Comrade Kim Il-song invited Comrade Erich Honecker to visit our country. Comrade Erich Honecker accepted this invitation with pleasure and it was agreed upon to decide the date of visit through diplomatic channels in future. The talks took place in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Functionaries of the SED Central Committee were standing at the building of the party Central Committee where the talks would be held with a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, a portrait of Comrade Erich Honecker, pictures of Comrade Kim Il-song meeting with Comrade Erich Honecker and a streamer reading "Warm welcome to Comrade Kim Il-song!"

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arrived, the functionaries of the party Central Committee enthusiastically welcomed him with cheers of "Long live Comrade Kim Il-song!" Comrade Erich Honecker warmly welcomed Comrade Kim Il-song at the main entrance of the building of the party Central Committee. A woman functionary of the SED Central Committee presented a bouquet of fragrant flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Comrade Kim Il-song posed for a souvenir picture with Comrade Erich Honecker before the talks.

## Friendship Treaty Signed

SK020439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin June 1 (KCNA) -- A treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the German Democratic Republic an agreement on the development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the German Democratic Republic till 1990 were signed in Berlin on June 1.

Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, signed the DPRK-GDR treaty of friendship and cooperation.

Member of the DPRK party and state delegation Comrade Kang Song-San, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council, and Comrade Willi Stoph, member of the Political Bureau of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, signed the agreement on the development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the Governments of the DPRK and the GDR till 1990.

Present at the signing ceremony on our side were members of the DPRK party and state delegation Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Hyon Mu-kwang, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Kong Chin-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Pak Hyon-po, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR; and suite members.

Present on the opposite side were Comrade Horst Sindermann, member of the Political Bureau of the SED Central Committee, vice-chairman of the State Council and president of the People's Chamber; Comrade Hermann Axen, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the SED Central Committee; Comrade Horst Dohls, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the SED Central Committee; Comrade Kurt Hager, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the SED Central Committee; Comrade Guenter Mittag, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the SED Central Committee; Comrade Joachim Herrmann, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the SED Central Committee; Comrade Werner Felde, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the SED Central Committee; Comrade Erich Mielke, member of the Political Bureau of the SED Central Committee and minister of state security; Comrade Harry Tisch, member of the Political Bureau of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee of the Free German Trade Unions; Comrade Egon Krenz, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the SED Central Committee; Comrade Werner Krowlikowski, member of the Political Bureau of the SED Central Committee and first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Werner Jarowsky, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the SED Central Committee; Comrade Guenter Kleiber, member of the Political Bureau of the SED Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Guenter Schabowski, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the SED Central Committee; Comrade Alfred Neumann, member of the Political Bureau of the SED Central Committee and first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Erich Mueckenberger, member of the Political Bureau of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the party Central Control Committee; Comrade Ingeburg Lange, candidate member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the SED Central Committee; Comrade Gerhard Scheurer, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the SED Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the state planning commission; Comrade Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Front Council of the GDR; Comrade Paul Werner, vice-chairman of the State Council; Comrade Ernst Mecklenburg, vice-chairman of the state council; Comrades Hans Reichelt, Hans-Joachim Meusinger, Rudolph Schulze, Gerhard Weiss and Herber Weiz, vice-chairmen of the council of ministers; and Karl-Heinz Kern, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK.

#### Honecker Gift for Kim

SK021057 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin June 1 (KCNA) -- Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, sent a gift to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The gift was conveyed to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on June 1.

## Kim Il-song Hosts Banquet

SK021102 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin June 1 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a grand banquet on the evening of June 1 at the building of the State Council of the GDR in Honour of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic.

When Comrade Kim Il-song, together with Comrade Erich Honecker and his wife Comrade Margot Honecker, appeared in the banquet hall, the entire attendants warmly welcomed them with stormy applause. The national anthems of the GDR and our country were played. Comrade Kim Il-song made a speech at the banquet. Comrade Erich Honecker also spoke there.

Invited to the banquet were Comrade Willi Stoph, member of the Political Bureau of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Horst Sindermann, member of the Political Bureau of the SED Central Committee, vice-chairman of the State Council and president of the People's Chamber, and members and candidate members of the Political Bureau of the SED Central Committee and other leading personnel of the party and power bodies, social organisations and Army of the GDR. Present there were the members of the DPRK party and state delegation, suite members and officials of the DPRK Embassy in Berlin.

The banquet proceeded in an amicable and warm atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments.

## Kang Song-san Visits Factory

SK032221 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin June 2 (KCNA) -- Some members of the DPRK party and state delegation visited a factory and a scientific research institute in Berlin. Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, and suite members went round a milk processing factory in Berlin on June 1. They were accompanied by Karl-Heinz Kern, GDR Ambassador to the DPRK.

Premier Kang Song-san heard about the processing and supply of milk from the director of the factory and went round the production processes amid the warm welcome of employees.

Meanwhile, Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, visited a microbiological institute in Berlin yesterday.

## Departure From Berlin

SK022223 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 2 June 84

[Text] Berlin June 2 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, left Berlin on June 2 by special train upon the successful conclusion of the official goodwill visit he had been paying to the German Democratic Republic at the head of the DPRK party and state delegation.

He was cordially seen off by Comrade Erich Honecker at Ostbahnhof railway station in Berlin.

The members of the delegation and the suite left with him.

Comrade Horst Sindermann, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED), vice-chairman of the State Council and president of the People's Chamber of the GDR, Franz Jahnsowski, chief of protocol of the Foreign Ministry and Karl-Heinz Kern, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK, also left to accompany Comrade Kim Il-song to the border.

Portraits of Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Erich Honecker were put up in the streets of Berlin and the railway station plaza. Flags of the DPRK and the GDR were fluttering vigorously on the flagpoles, as if they were demonstrating the unbreakable militant unity between the two peoples.

Several dozen thousand working people in Berlin were out at the wide railway station plaza carrying flags of the two countries in their hands, with deep reverence for Comrade Kim Il-song and feelings of militant friendship for the Korean people.

Comrade Willi Stoph, member of the Political Bureau of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, members and candidate members of the Political Bureau of the SED Central Committee and leading officials of party and power bodies, social organizations and the Army of the GDR were present at the railway station to see off Comrade Kim Il-song.

Also present were officials of the Korean Embassy in Berlin, Korean specialists and students in the GDR and the Czechoslovak ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR.

When Comrade Kim Il-song appeared in the railway station plaza in company with Comrade Erich Honecker, the crowds raised stormy cheers of "long live Comrade Kim Il-song." and waved flowers.

A farewell function took place at the plaza. Comrade Kim Il-song in company with Comrade Erich Honecker reviewed a guard of honor of the three services of the National People's Army of the GDR.

The crowds broke into enthusiastic cheers, hailing the successful GDR visit of Comrade Kim Il-song that would greatly contribute to the acceleration of the revolution and construction in the two countries and consolidation of peace in Asia, Europe and the rest of the world.

Comrade Kim Il-song bade farewell to the party and state leaders of the GDR. Children of officials of the DPRK Embassy in Berlin presented fragrant flowers to Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Erich Honecker.

Comrade Kim Il-song posed for a photograph with Comrade Erich Honecker. He firmly shook hands with and hugged Comrade Erich Honecker. Lovely children of the GDR presented flowers to Comrade Kim Il-song. He got on the train, waving to the enthusiastically cheering crowds. Amid the mounting cheers of the farewell-bidders, the special train left Ostbahnhof railway station, carrying off the warm friendly feelings of the fraternal GDR people toward the Korean people.

#### Foreign Media Cited on Visit

SK020935 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA) -- The GDR visit of the party and state delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was reported by the GDR papers May 30 and radio and television May 29 and the ADN NEWS AGENCY May 29 and 30.

The GDR paper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND said that the enthusiastic welcome accorded the party and state delegation led by President Kim Il-song by hundreds of thousands of Berliners showed how closely the GDR people are linked with the DPRK people who are building a new life in the Far East where socialism and imperialism are standing opposed to each other.

The XINHUA, TASS and AFP news agencies May 30 and the NHK May 31 reported the great leader's visit to the German Democratic Republic.

#### Further Reports Cited

SK040408 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0329 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 4 (KCNA) -- The GDR news agency ADN on June 1 reported about the GDR visit of the DPRK party and state delegation led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, saying that the talks held between Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Erich Honecker confirmed the long-standing, close friendly relations and militant unity between the two countries.

The GDR visit of the great leader was reported on June 1 by TASS, the GDR paper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND June 1, ADN, PATHET LAO, ANTARA, the Soviet papers PRAVDA and IZVESTIYA, the Czechoslovak paper RUDE PRAVO, the Romanian paper SCINTEIA, the Indian paper NATIONAL HERALD, the Japanese papers NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, MAINICHI SHIMBUN, SANKEI SHIMBUN and TOKYO SHIMBUN May 31, XINHUA, CTK, GDR Radio and television May 30, influential papers of Bulgaria including RABOTNICHESKO DELO, the Cuban paper GRANMA, the West Berlin paper DER TAGESSPIEGEL, the Japanese papers ASAHI SHIMBUN and YOMIURI SHIMBUN May 30, West German radio and Ugandan radio May 30.

#### PROPOSAL MADE FOR 425TH MAC MEETING ON 7 JUNE

SK021729 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1727 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Kaesong June 2 (KCNA) -- Our side to the Military Armistice Commission on June 2 demanded the enemy side to have the 425th meeting of the MAC at 11:00 on June 7, 1984.

#### DPRK NOT TO PARTICIPATE IN LOS ANGELES OLYMPICS

SK021015 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA) -- Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued the following statement on June 2:

#### Statement of DPRK Olympic Committee.

The Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made preparations to send most excellent sportsmen to the 23rd Olympic Games in Los Angeles and make the games a grand festival.

In particular, we initiated the talks between delegates of the North and South Olympic committees, reflecting the ardent desire of the fellow countrymen and our sportsmen to form a single team of the North and South and jointly proceed into the 23rd Olympic Games and have made all sincerity and efforts for their successful progress.

But the anti-communist, anti-socialist manoeuvres are being openly committed in the United States with the approach of the 23rd Olympic Games, contrary to our expectations.

It was natural that many countries should express deep apprehensions for this and demanded a rectification of the manoeuvres. Things have not been improved, however, even till today when the final date of application for the games drew near. It is a crude violation of the Olympic Charter, obviously, to have a political issue meddled in the sacred Olympic movement.

We consider that the personal safety of our sportsmen in the games cannot be ensured under such circumstances. Notably, taking into consideration the fact that the United States has been hostile and is hostile to us, we cannot but express increasing apprehensions for the personal safety of our sportsmen.

Under the prevailing conditions the DPRK Olympic Committee reexamined the question of our team participating in the 23rd Olympic Games. Here we also had a serious discussion as to the present situation of the North-South sports talks aimed to form a single team to be sent to the 23rd Olympic Games.

The North-South sports talks have today virtually come to a deadlock. The South Korean side unwillingly responded to our proposal and created artificial obstacles in their way from the outset, bringing forward political issues that had nothing to do with us and with the sports talks and engaging itself in provocations.

The hard-won sports talks have proved abortive three times owing to the unreasonable stand and acts of the South Korean side which sought to turn the sports talks into a political arena. No progress has been made in the discussion for the formation of a single team even today when the Olympic Games are in the offing.

As a matter of fact, it is now difficult to participate in the 23rd Olympic Games as a single team. It runs counter to the desire of the whole nation and to the expectations of the Korean residents in the Americas numbering more than 800,000 that the North and the South separately participate in the 23rd Olympic Games.

The DPRK Olympic Committee decided not to send its team to the 23rd Olympic Games on the basis of a full examination of all the afore-said facts.

The noble idea of Olympiad must be respected and its Charter be thoroughly abided by. To this end, it is necessary to hold the Olympiad in such a place where the sportsmen of all countries are allowed to freely participate in it out of harm's way, not subjugated to any political pressure and mental and physical restriction, irrespective of differences in ideology, religious belief, political view and social system.

Considering that this is a very urgent problem for the sound development of the Olympic movement in the future, we will spare no effort together with the national Olympic committees of all countries which set store by the Olympic Charter for this purpose.

It is our consistent stand to see that the North and the South of Korea form a single team of the nation and participate in the international games. Although we failed to participate in them as a single team of the nation this time, we hold that this problem should be certainly solved in keeping with the expectations of the fellow countrymen and sportsmen.

We will continue as ever to make all sincere efforts for a single team of the nation to the international games.

Pyongyang, June 2, 1984

NODONG SINMUN ON CAUSE OF 'THREE REVOLUTIONS'

3K300055 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2136 GMT 29 May 84

[NODONG SINMUN 30 May special article: "Our Party's Line for the Three Revolutions Is a Great Line for Completing the Cause of Socialism and Communism"]

[Text] Our revolution is advancing in the stage of imbuing society with the *chuche* idea. In this great advance movement, our party's line for the three revolutions has highly demonstrated its might as the great banner of the construction of socialism and communism.

Since the initial period of building a new society, our people have achieved victories continuously, firmly grasping the line for the three revolutions -- ideological, technical, and cultural.

Without the line for the three revolutions, we cannot imagine the change of the century that has taken place in the fatherland and the bright future of our revolution. The greatness and vitality of our party's line for the three revolutions have been firmly proven by the practice of our revolution for nearly 40 years.

Our party's line for the three revolutions is a great general line for victoriously advancing and completing the cause of socialism and communism.

Building a communist society -- one in which sovereignty is achieved completely -- is the desire of the working people and is the historic cause of the working class. This cause is achieved through the several stages of social revolution to achieve the liberation of the people and the working class and through the continuous struggle to liberate man.

The general line for building socialism and communism is a fighting line that the working class and the working people should grasp from the initial stage of building a new society to the completion of this cause. Therefore, possessing a correct general line poses a basic question for the people who have achieved national independence to achieve sovereignty completely while solidifying the result of the revolution that they have already gained.

Scores of years have passed since our party upheld the banner of the three revolutions. This period shows that carrying out the three revolutions is a true way for the people who have seized power to advance toward socialism and communism by eliminating the legacy of the old society.

The line for the three revolutions is a great banner of completing the cause of communism, because this line correctly delineates the requirements and contents of a continuous revolution under the socialist system.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has pointed out: The three revolutions -- ideological, technical, and cultural -- are the continuation of the revolution under the socialist system and are developing onto a new, higher stage.

The revolution is the struggle to achieve the sovereignty of the working people. Without completely fulfilling the desire of the working people for independence, we cannot say that we have completed the revolution. The victory of the socialist revolution is a historic change in achieving the cause of socialism and communism. Following the establishment of the socialist system, however, the legacy of the old society will long remain in all sectors of social life. This is a factor restricting the people's independent and creative life. Therefore, to achieve the sovereignty of the working people completely, we should continue the revolution after eliminating exploitation and oppression and after establishing the socialist system.

The three revolutions -- ideological, technical, and cultural -- are the contents of the continuous revolution under the socialist system. The revolution to achieve the sovereignty of the working class and the working people -- which was launched to overthrow the old system of exploitation -- continues to struggle in socialist society to eliminate ideological, technical, and cultural backwardness -- the legacy of the old society -- and is completed through this struggle. This shows that the three revolutions are the revolutionary task which should be carried out to the end, generation after generation, to finally achieve the sovereignty of the working people.

Only by vigorously carrying out the three revolutions can we achieve social equality among workers by positively forging ahead with ideological and technical reforms and cultural construction, develop men into comprehensive communist-type men, and develop productivity sufficiently to conduct distribution in accordance with demands. Therefore, we should continue the three revolutions to liberate men from the yoke of the old legacies and to complete the cause of socialism and communism.

The three revolutions were of great significance in opening the broad road for advancing the struggle to achieve the sovereignty of the working people without the slightest stalemate. The line for the three revolutions delineates a revolutionary method that totally suits the nature of the socialist system and meets the desire of the people. In socialist society, the aim of the revolution and the desire of the people are in complete agreement. The struggle to eliminate the old legacy under the socialist system is the work of the people, the masters of the country and society, and is a work that they should carry out by themselves. Therefore, this struggle should be waged with a new method that basically differs from the struggle against the exploiting system and class.

Our party's line for the three revolutions delineates a revolutionary method that meets the requirements of continuous revolution under the socialist system. This revolutionary method is unique, completely suiting the nature of the socialist system and meeting the desire of the people.

The socialist system is a superior social system which eliminates all class confrontations and the exploitation of man by man. Under this system, all members of society are firmly united in accordance with the collective principle of one for all and all for one and are struggling and advancing toward a common aim and goal while overflowing with revolutionary zeal. Therefore, the struggle in socialist society to eliminate the old legacy should be waged to eliminate timeworn things by creating new things and by indoctrinating and remodeling people.

Only by carrying out the revolution with the method of the three revolutions following the establishment of the socialist system can we achieve the unity of the people, firmly inherit the lineage of the revolution, and wage the struggle successfully to the end to build socialism and communism. Herein lies the justness and might of the method of the three revolutions. If we carry out the revolution under the socialist system with the method of eliminating the exploiting class and system without taking into consideration the nature of the socialist system and the desire of the people, we cannot forge ahead with the revolution and construction successfully nor can we solidify and develop the established socialist system.

By accelerating the revolution and construction with the method of the three revolutions, our country has firmly solidified the state socialist system by helping all the people highly demonstrate the might of their unity and creative capabilities and has continuously advanced the construction of socialism and communism to a higher stage. The line for the three revolutions is a unique one that has clearly delineated the way to achieve successfully the strategic goal of the construction of communism.

Men's ideological and spiritual lives, and material lives constitute the two sectors of social life. The sovereignty of the working people should be equally achieved in these sectors. To build communist society, we should occupy the ideological and material fortresses. The ideological and material fortresses are the strategic goal of building communism. The three revolutions are a basic way to occupy the ideological and material fortresses of communism. Our party's policy for the three revolutions contains the direction and way for occupying the two fortresses of communism successfully.

The struggle to occupy the two fortresses of communism is waged organically and uniformly. However, because the construction of socialism and communism is carried out by men, the masters of society, priority should be given to the work of occupying the ideological fortress -- the work of turning men into communist revolutionaries -- so that we can occupy the material fortress successfully and correctly run the future communist society. Because of this, our party has regarded the work of vigorously forging ahead with the technical and cultural revolution simultaneously, but giving priority to the ideological revolution, as the principle of carrying out the three revolutions.

The just and unique nature of our party's policy on the three revolutions rests with the fact that the party has accelerated to the maximum the struggle to occupy the two fortresses of communism by giving priority to the ideological revolution.

By conducting the three revolutions in accordance with the correct principle set forth by the party, a continuous innovation has been brought about in our country in all the sectors of remodeling men, society, and nature. The work of helping men to prepare themselves to live in communist society as comprehensively developed men by revolutionizing and turning society into one of the working class and intellectuals, of solidifying the material and technical foundations that suit socialism and communism, and of making the people's economy a chuche-oriented, modern, and scientific one is carried out vigorously and equally. This clearly proves that the two strategic goals of building socialism and communism have been achieved successfully.

If a communist society is built in the future, the three revolutions will end with the struggle to eliminate the old legacy. However, at that time the work of educating and indoctrinating men, of improving social relations, and of conquering nature will continue. Accordingly, the struggle to abandon old things and to create new things in the ideological and technical sectors will continue after the construction of communism and society will develop continuously through this struggle. This clearly shows that the three revolutions are a great banner promoting social development.

Our party's line for the three revolutions is a lasting banner firmly guaranteeing the bright future of the cause of socialism and communism -- the chuche revolutionary cause.

The course of our people's advance toward socialism has been unprecedentedly grim. We had to begin the work of building a new society on empty land and we had to carry out the revolution and construction under circumstances in which the country was divided and in which there was the constant threat of imperialist aggression. By firmly grasping and implementing the line for the three revolutions, our people carried out multi-staged social revolutions successfully and vigorously accelerated socialist construction, advancing far the cause of socialism and communism and basically changing the position and appearance of the fatherland.

In the course of this struggle, the precious lesson was learned that a people can eliminate backwardness and poverty, achieve national prosperity, and make great progress toward socialism if they follow the line for the three revolutions no matter how backward their past. This lesson has encouraged the struggle of the people to achieve national independence and social progress and to build a new society.

The struggle of our people for socialism and communism has greeted a new era of great change under the leadership of the party. A decisive change has taken place in the advance movement to imbue society with the *chuche* idea and in the struggle to attain the complete victory of socialism, and communism has been drawn nearer, not as a distant and future thing but as close reality. This is because the line for the three revolutions has been implemented thoroughly.

The line for the three revolutions set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has demonstrated great vitality as a lasting revolutionary banner under the tested leadership of our party. The lasting nature of the revolutionary line implies that it will be firmly safeguarded and brilliantly implemented during the entire period of building socialism and communism.

For the revolutionary line to last, it should be great, and leadership in implementing it should also be great. Having scientific insight into the characteristics of communist society and into the legal nature of the work of developing and completing this society, our party has regarded the line for the three revolutions as a general line for building socialism and communism and has continuously developed the struggle to implement this line.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has pointed out: The three revolutions are a strategic line that our party has consistently grasped in imbuing society with the *chuche* idea and in building communism. It is the firm and invariable stand of our party to firmly grasp the line for the three revolutions -- ideological, technical, and cultural -- and to achieve the cause of communism to the end.

In many historic documents, including the treatise entitled: "Let Us Uphold the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and of the *Chuche* Idea," Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, clearly delineated the need for and contents of the three revolutions and the principle and method for the conduct of these revolutions. Having thoroughly set forth the concrete policies for implementing the line for the three revolutions to meet the requirements of the development of the situation, he has energetically led the struggle to implement these policies.

As a result of our party's correct leadership, the might of the three revolutions, which were launched in the middle of the 1940's, has been demonstrated much more highly in the worthwhile struggle of the 1980's to imbue society as a whole with the *chuche* idea.

The rich achievements and experience that our party has attained in the course of leading the three revolutions are precious treasures which help carry out the three revolutions brilliantly under any circumstances whatsoever. This will help firmly safeguard the line for the three revolutions in our country in the future and will help complete the cause of communism under the banner of these revolutions.

The situation in which the three revolutions team movement has been carried out vigorously under the leadership of the party firmly guarantees the implementation of the line for the three revolutions to the end.

The three revolutions team movement is a new-type, superior method of leading the revolution, which our party has developed uniquely in the course of leading the construction of socialism and communism.

With the vigorous conduct of the three revolutions team movement, the entire country has overflowed with a revolutionary passion and the spirit of innovation, a new upsurge has been brought about in all the sectors of the people's economy, and unity between the party and the revolutionary ranks has been solidified firmly.

In particular, young men from the new generation have developed into revolutionary vanguard members who can achieve the cause of the three revolutions generation after generation, and the level and role of the functionaries of party, government, and economic agencies have increased further.

The three revolutions have been further organized and become active through the invention and application of a new-type revolutionary method of guiding the revolution, such as the three revolutions team movement, and a powerful revolutionary force has been organized to carry out these revolutions. This powerfully proves the outstanding wisdom and leadership capability of our party.

Our people closely understand that these revolutions are mighty under the tested leadership of the party, and they are firmly determined to grasp the three revolutions team movement to the end.

Our party's initiation of a new, high-level, mass movement and its correct leadership of this movement are another great achievement in completing the cause of the three revolutions.

The movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and the movement to learn from and follow the example of the unheralded heroes developed by our party are powerful mass movements that will make great progress in carrying out the three revolutions -- ideological, technical, and cultural. Through these movements, an epochal progress has been made in our country in developing all members of society into chuche-type communist revolutionaries with the conduct of the three revolutions on a party and national scale, in developing the country's science and technology, and in strengthening economic might.

It is the firm resolve of our party to brilliantly complete the cause of the three revolutions -- ideological, technical, and cultural -- by grasping the three revolutions team movement and the movements to win the red flag of the three revolutions and to learn from and follow the example of the unheralded heroes. This resolve reflects an intent to expedite the complete victory of socialism and the fatherland's reunification by vigorously organizing and mobilizing the entire party and all the people and to make decisive progress in achieving the chuche cause.

Continuously and thoroughly implementing the party's policy for mass movements is a way to achieve continuous victories in more firmly solidifying our revolutionary ranks politically and ideologically and in achieving the programmatic task set forth at the sixth party congress.

The three revolutions are a sacred, historic cause to completely achieve the sovereignty of the working people under the banner of the chuche idea. This cause can be completed when the working class and the working people continue their struggle generation after generation.

The work of firmly grasping and brilliantly implementing the line for the three revolutions is the struggle to complete the cause of socialism and communism, the chuche revolutionary cause earlier developed by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song. This sacred cause of our people is being organized and led by our party.

Our party is a revolutionary party that is struggling, regarding the steady completion of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary cause as its supreme duty. All the struggles and activities of our party are consistently designed to materialize the great leader's revolutionary idea and line generation after generation, to safeguard and develop the revolutionary tradition developed by the leader, and to firmly solidify unity between the party and the revolutionary ranks.

Thanks to our party's leadership, the Korean revolution has vigorously advanced along the single road developed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and the bright future of communism is being expedited. Thanks to the great leadership of our party, which is leading the cause of socialism and communism under the banner of the three revolutions with endless faithfulness to the leader's cause and with outstanding leadership capability, the future of our people will be bright endlessly.

#### NODONG SINMUN ON HAMHUNG THEATER CONSTRUCTION

SK030425 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2134 GMT 31 May 84

[NODONG SINMUN 1 June article: "Grand Palace of Art Built in Benevolent Love: The Episode of the Construction of the Grand Hamhung Theater"]

[Excerpt] Entering the year 1980 when the historical sixth party congress was held, a series of important tasks were presented to South Hamgyong Province, such as the construction of a modern refrigeration plant. They were the facilities to be constructed through the warmhearted consideration of the great leader and the party center, who intended to boost the people's living to a higher stage with the sixth party congress approaching.

Under the circumstances where emphasis had to be laid on the large-scale facilities that related to solving the problem of food for the people, the construction of the Grand Hamhung Theater progressed very slowly, and its support was almost suspended. The functionaries thought this unavoidable, and they never imagined that this would cause concern on the part of the party.

Then, one night in March that year, Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, who was on a working-guidance trip to a certain province in the northern region far from Pyongyang, understood the status of the construction of the Grand Hamhung Theater. The responsible functionary was summoned by the glorious party center 2 days later and was given the meaningful teaching that follows:

One should know clearly the purpose of the construction of a plant and a theater. The purpose of developing the economy and increasing production is to make the working popular masses well off. Likewise, one should give as great heed to ensuring the cultural life of the workers as one does to increasing production. The party center continued, saying that nothing should be spared for the sake of the working class, and taught that the construction of the theater should be pushed ahead continuously.

Hearing this, the responsible functionary of the provincial party suddenly felt overwhelmed by surging waves of deep gratitude. The instruction was a philosophical clarification as to the fundamental objective of the creation and construction in our society and a great proposition of love that places the position and value of our working class on the foremost peak in a most shining manner.

On that day, the glorious party center took a step to build the Grand Hamhung Theater well, including it as a state project, since it was being built by the consideration of the great leaders, and solved all the problems that arose in the course of construction. The boundless love and deep consideration of the party filled the builders with inexhaustible strength. Hence, the fiery wind of a speed battle surged around again in the construction site of the Grand Hamhung Theater. Amid the successive miracles and innovations, the construction progressed rapidly, and the Grand Hamhung Theater emerged with its magnificent appearance.

ROK ENTERS OLYMPICS, REGRETS FAILURE OF TALKS

SK020610 Seoul YONHAP in English 0559 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Seoul, June 2 (YONHAP) -- Chong Chu-yong, head of the Korea Amateur Sports Association, said Saturday that Seoul was obliged to present its own entry to this summer's Los Angeles Olympics as North Korea has refused to come to the fourth session of inter-Korean sports officials meeting to discuss forming a single team for that event.

Expressing regret over circumstances which led Seoul to decide on the entry individually, Chong said in a statement that South Korea could not help but do so in view of the time limit.

International Olympic Committee's regulations stipulate that countries hoping to participate in Olympics should present their entries to the organizing committee eight weeks before the opening of the games, Chong said. The Los Angeles Olympics open July 28 and the deadline for the entries is Saturday (June 2).

Chong announced Saturday morning the nation's final entries for the Los Angeles Olympics, consisting of 202 athletes, coaches and sports officials.

South Korea has exerted all-out efforts to realize the formation of a unified team of South and North Korean athletes for the Summer Olympics but it was obliged to present the entry individually as the North Korean side has refused to attend the fourth round of sports meeting to discuss that matter, Chong said.

In a letter sent to the South Korean side Friday, North Korea sidestepped Seoul's proposal to convene the fourth meeting, demanding that Seoul apologize for "obstructing formation of single teams" and withdraw its call for a northern apology for the bomb attack in Rangoon, Burma on South Korean presidential party last October.

Saying that there would be no change in Seoul's position to continue to discuss the formation of single teams for other international sports events, Chong called for North Korea to come to the sports talks with sincerity.

## North Exposes 'Red Mask'

SK030136 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 2 Jun 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Rupture of Sports Talks and the Olympics: There Is No Alternative But To Participate in Them by Ourselves Now That North Korea's Red Ulterior Motive Has Been Exposed"]

[Text] The North Korean Olympic Committee had proposed forming a North-South single team, stressing that "today, when the demand of the fellow countrymen for the participation of the North and South as a single team is heightening, we ought to shake off the conception of confrontation of the past and make a bold step to respond to the ardent national aspirations." Just looking at the content of North Korea's 30 March proposal for the formation of a single team, we are led to the illusion that North Korea is sincerely prepared to "respond to the ardent national aspirations" as they said.

North Korea, after it dispatched such a letter to Seoul, however, engaged in tactics of obstructing the formation of a single team, persisting in saying, at the North-South sports talks, that the Burma bombing incident was a "self-staged drama." Thus, North Korea, by unilaterally boycotting the fourth round of North-South sports talks proposed for 1 June, proved to the world that it has betrayed the "ardent national aspirations" for the formation of a single team.

Furthermore, North Korea's rejection of the fourth round of sports talks painfully reminds us once again of the wide disparity between the words and actions of North Korea and of the cunning Red tactics. North Korea's Kim Il-song mobilized the Pyongyang Olympic Committee to disguise his ring as if it conformed to national aspirations, putting on display such sweet sounding words as "to shake off the idea of confrontation" and "to respond to the ardent national aspirations." They came to the North-South sports talks wearing a Red mask.

In view of the ugly behavior of North Korea in the three rounds of the North-South sports talks, and its refusal to participate in the fourth round of talks, North-South team. The real intention of North Korea, therefore, in proposing sports talks for the formation of a single team, with a display of deceptive words, must have been to mislead opinion at home and abroad.

Kim Il-song, cornered by international opinion because of his Burma bombing barbarity, proposed the formation of a North-South single team as a tactic to calm the loud condemnation that will not be forgotten easily and is bound to continue. By giving the world the impression that North and South Korea are engaged in rapprochement for the formation of a single team, it aimed to induce the world into forgetting about the Burma barbarity. Another design of North Korea could have been to obstruct the participation of the ROK sports team in the sports games in communist countries by putting forward the issue of forming a North-South single team.

At any rate, the North Korean refusal to continue the North-South sports talks resulted in failure to form a single team, which is "the ardent national aspiration." Yet the Seoul side should not give up its efforts to form a North-South single team as well as for sports exchanges, since there are many international games ahead of us, including the 1988 Olympics in Seoul. We should note, at the same time, that we have to participate in the Los Angeles Olympics by ourselves from the standpoint of pure sportsmanship, now that North Korea has ruptured the sports talks.

#### Continued Talks Urged

SK031340 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 2 June 84 p 2

[Editorial: "The Rupture of North-South Sports Talks"]

[Text] By not participating, without any advance notice, in the fourth North-South sports meeting proposed by our side for 1 June, North Korea has once again turned its back on national aspirations for peace and unification.

With the North's refusal to respond to our proposal, our expectation of participating in the Los Angeles Olympics with a single unified team has turned out to be a mere dream, as the entry application period for the Los Angeles Olympic Games closes on 2 June. We should say, however, that we were not entirely unprepared for such a result.

North Korea made an offer to form a single team at a time when we were no more than 2 months away from the deadline for submission of the entry application, and then it maneuvered, in the meetings, to delay the formation by constantly creating commotions and by walking out of the meeting.

North Korea, which proposed the formation of a single team only after it had applied for entry of a team in the Los Angeles Games, decided not to participate in the Olympic Games in Los Angeles on 24 May, falling into line with the Soviet Union. In the third sports meeting held at Panmunjom on 25 May, North Korea demanded that we promise not to participate in the Los Angeles Olympics with only our own team.

All such acts not only lead us to suspect North Korea's sincerity, but they have also unveiled its heavy-handed maneuvers to throw a crimp into our sports activities in the international community as well as to cloak its atrocity at Rangoon.

However, we, who hope that the North and the South will mutually develop and maintain mutual cooperation through dialogue and, on the basis of such mutual cooperation and development, eventually achieve unification of the country, expect that the miscarriage of the fourth North-South sports talks will not mean the last of such sports talks.

We take note of the phrase written by the North in a letter sent to our side on 28 March proposing the formation of a single team. In the letter, North Korea said: We propose to your side the formation of a single team of the North and the South and joint participation in the 23d Olympic Games and ensuing Asian and world championships.

Therefore, the sports talks between the North and the South must continue even after it has become impossible to participate in the Los Angeles Olympic Games with a unified single team, and North Korea should come to the meeting without fail. There are many international sports events, and we know it is not easy to form a single team.

The experience that East and West Germany have undergone shows that the two parties will have to spend a great deal of time and exert much effort before they form a single unified team. West and East Germany were able to forge a single team only after 200 meetings over 5 years.

If North Korea proposed the formation of a single team out of genuine aspirations when it sent the letter to our side on 28 March, it should return to Panmunjom at an early date. The Pyongyang side must open its eyes to the fact that the world is now testing our national force. At the same time, North Korea must realize that its credibility is being tested in the international community. The vain political propaganda, bellicose terrorist acts, and criminal acts of violating international law that North Korea has been committing will never be pardoned unless it proves its sincerity and peace-loving attitude through dialogue between the North and the South. Also, we urge North Korea to abstain from launching operations against the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympic Games to be held in Seoul, and to participate in them instead. Even though the North and the South are divided politically, both are recognized and appreciated as a single entity by the people of the world. North Korea must not forget this fact.

#### SPORTS OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON SEOUL SUMMER OLYMPICS

SK040208 Seoul YONHAP in English 0158 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Seoul, June 4 (YONHAP) -- A high-ranking South Korean sports official said Sunday that he firmly believes the Soviet Union and its East European allies will take part in the 1988 Seoul Summer Olympic Games without regard to their boycott of the upcoming Los Angeles games.

Upon returning home from Lausanne, Switzerland, where he met with international sports leaders, No Tae-u, chairman of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC), said that based upon the basic spirit of the Olympics, the Seoul games will be held as scheduled.

No attended a joint meeting of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and the General Assembly for International Sports Federations (GAISF) held in the Swiss city and discussed with IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch and other sports leaders matters related to the preparations for the Seoul Olympics.

No received assurances from the international sports leaders that the 1988 Olympic Games will be staged as planned without regard to any political condition, he said.

Commenting on news stories that the 1988 Olympics might be moved from the South Korean capital, the SLOOC chairman said the reports only reflected some IOC members' private opinions stemming from their concern over the Soviet bloc's boycott of the Los Angeles games.

The SLOOC will pay no attention to such political circumstances and will try to overcome any political consideration attached to the international sports festival, which aims at the promotion of world peace, No said.

Noting that South Korea already has declared an open-door policy in connection with staging the 1988 games, he stressed that the Communist bloc has no reason to refuse to come to Seoul.

No said he agreed with the IOC to resume negotiations for the sale of television rights for the 1988 Seoul Olympics after the Los Angeles games.

Considering that the TV companies given the rights for the Los Angeles games are not expected to receive any severe blow from the Soviet bloc's boycott, TV negotiations for the Seoul Olympics will no doubt be successful, he added.

#### KIM REPORTEDLY SEEKS BETTER RELATIONS WITH JAPAN

SK021304 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 2 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] Tokyo -- correspondent Chong Ku-chong -- It is reported on 2 June that Sihanouk, president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, who has arrive in Japan after visiting North Korea and Communist China, conveyed to Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone the words of North Korea's Kim Il-song to the effect that North Korea wants to improve relations with Japan. Sihanouk is said to have conveyed Kim Il-song's words to Prime Minister Nakasone in a meeting held on 31 May.

On 2 June, some Japanese papers reported that Prime Minister Nakasone had instructed officials concerned not to make public the content of Kim Il-song's words out of consideration for relations with Korea.

Quoting sources in the Japanese Government, Japanese papers said that although the substance of Kim Il-song's words had not been disclosed in detail, it is highly probable that Kim Il-song may have expressed his pledge that North Korea has no intention of invading the South and that it would like to improve relations with Japan.

Saying that this is the first time Kim has conveyed such words to the Japanese Government, Japanese papers added that the Japanese Government is analyzing the motives behind Kim's words.

FRENCH PARLIAMENTARY STUDY DELEGATION VISITS

## Meets With Chon Tu-hwan

SK011158 Seoul YONHAP in English 1043 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Seoul, June 1 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan, noting a high possibility of North Korea re-invading South Korea, said Friday his country is fully alert for any move the North may make in an attempt to make a breakthrough in its economic impasse. Meeting with a French parliamentary delegation led by Rep. Pierre-Bernard Couste, who heads a study group on North Korea in the French Chamber of Representatives, Chon said studies of North Korea also require a deep knowledge of South Korea to provide a balanced view on the Korean peninsula. "Our studies of North Korea will be a great help to you," Chon said. Chon voiced hope that the French lawmakers' profound and impartial studies of the divided halves of Korea would help ease tension on the Korean peninsula. The French delegation flew into Seoul May 27 for a week-long visit to have discussions with government officials concerning Seoul's unification policy.

## Comments on Unification Issues

SK020329 Seoul YONHAP in English 0312 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Seoul, June 2 (YONHAP) -- Senior French parliamentarian Pierre-Bernard Couste said Friday that he realizes the necessity for direct talks between Seoul and Pyongyang for possible national unification. He expressed the opinion after touring the truce village of Panmunjom in the Demilitarized Zone dividing the Korean peninsula. Asked about his impression of Panmunjom, the French lawmaker told reporters here that he felt Korea is a country suffering from the national division although both North and South Koreans speak the same language and are of the same race. Prior to a dinner at the official residence of the French ambassador, Couste said in a press interview that Korea, however, could be a model of prosperity if the divided peninsula were unified. Couste, who flew into Seoul last Sunday as chairman of a French study group on North Korean affairs at the invitation of South Korean National Assembly Speaker Chae Mun-sik, has visited Pyongyang three times since 1976.

Touching on differences between South and North Korea, he said that the South pursues an open-door policy while the North maintains a strictly closed system. Referring to the Oct. 9 Rangoon terrorist bombing that killed 17 South Koreans, including four Cabinet members, he stressed that North Korea should be fully condemned for the attack, adding that it cannot be acceptable for one nation to attempt to assassinate another nation's head of state. He went on to say that a power transfer from North Korean chieftain Kim Il-song to his son Chong-il is a rare occasion for any country in the world, even among the Communist bloc, describing it as "a surprising experience and reformative formula." However, Couste said that he will not side with either South or North Korea in settling the Korean problem, adding that the Korean question should be viewed from the perspective of maintaining peace in this region of the world.

Winding up his week-long visit, Couste and his five-member party will leave here Saturday.

HUNGARY'S LOSONCZI CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT

## Tsedenbal Addresses Meeting

OW031544 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1604 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 2 (MONTSAME) -- A Mongolian-Hungarian friendship meeting devoted to the official visit of friendship by Politbureau member of the H.S.W.P. [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] C.C., chairman of the Presidium of the H.P.R. [Hungarian People's Republic] Pal Losonczi to Mongolia at the invitation of the M.P.R.P. C.C., and the Presidium of the M.P.R. Great People's Hural was held on June 1 in the Hall of Congresses of the Great People's Hural.

The meeting was attended by representatives of party, state, public organisations, the working people of the Mongolian capital, members and activists of the Mongolian-Hungarian Friendship Society, heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Ulaanbaatar. Inaugurating it, Politbureau member of the M.P.R.P. C.C., First Secretary of the Ulaanbaatar city party committee B. Altangeral noted that the visit of Comrade Pal Losonczi to the M.P.R. was an event of great importance in the cause of strengthening and developing friendship and cooperation between the Mongolian and Hungarian peoples.

Worker of the Ulaanbaatar wall materials plant, deputy to the M.P.R. Great People's Hural L. Altantsetseg, cattlebreeder from the agricultural cooperative "Dariganga" of Suhbaatar Aymag (province), Labour Hero of the M.P.R. S. Sharbandi, assistant professor of the Hydro-Polytechnical Institute N. Doljinjab spoke at the meeting. Then General Secretary of the M.P.R.P. C.C., Chairman of the M.P.R. Great People's Hural Yu. Tsedenbal and Politbureau member of the H.S.W.P. C.C., Chairman of the Presidium of the H.P.R. Pal Losonczi addressed the meeting. The meeting was broadcast by Mongolian radio and TV.

The visit by Politbureau member of the H.S.W.P. C.C., Chairman of the Presidium of the H.P.R. Pal Losonczi to Mongolia and the signing of the new treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries have become an important landmark in further strengthening friendship and cooperation between the two countries. This was said by Mongolian President Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal at the meeting.

Touching upon the present international situation, the Mongolian president noted that the forces of imperialism have stepped up the arms race, particularly nuclear, and were openly preparing for a war and that the main force that was checking the aggressive intrigues of imperialism were the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The realisation of peace initiatives of the Soviet Union would promote the lessening of the nuclear confrontation and the radical improvement of the international situation, including that in Asia, where tension is also dangerously growing through the fault of the imperialist and militarist forces, he said. In this connection the Mongolian leader pointed to the fact of the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military alliance being knocked together.

Addressing the meeting, Pal Losonczi said, in part, that the new treaty, signed during the visit, laid the foundation for further cooperation between the two countries and mapped out the ways of consolidating fraternal relations of the Mongolian and Hungarian peoples.

Today, the Hungarian president stressed, the aggressive forces of imperialism are trying to upset the existing military balance and gain military superiority. Namely to this end American medium-range nuclear missiles are being deployed in Western Europe.

The imperialist forces are increasing the confrontation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, with the peoples who are fighting for their national independence and sovereignty and with the other progressive forces of the world, Pal Losonczi said.

A purposeful political initiative and action are necessary for averting nuclear war threats, he further underscored. Hungary supports initiatives directed at easing tension in Asia. The Hungarian president expressed confidence that the efforts aimed at defending peace and security in the continent would be effective and would exert a favourable influence on the international atmosphere as a whole. He highly assessed the foreign political course of the M.P.R. to work over, in part, the 1981 proposal of the M.P.R. to work out and conclude a convention on mutual non-aggression and non-use of force in relations among the countries of Asia and the Pacific.

#### Group Departs 2 Jun

OW040237 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1335 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 2 June (MONTSAME) -- P. Losonczi, member of the Politburo of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee and president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and other Hungarian comrades left Ulaanbaatar today for home. Pal Losonczi was in the MPR on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium.

The Hungarian guests were seen off from the capital's airport, which was decorated with the state flags of the Hungarian People's Republic and the MPR, by Comrades Yu. Tsedenbal, J. Batmonh, and other Mongolian leaders. A guard of honor was drawn up and the Hungarian and Mongolian state anthems were played.

#### MONTSAME Commentator on Visit

OW031550 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1645 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 2 (MONTSAME) -- A MONTSAME Commentator writes: The official visit of friendship of Politbureau member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee (HSWP CC), Chairman of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic (HPR) Pal Losonczi to the MPR is wound up today. Diplomatic relations established in 1950 and the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Mongolia and Hungary signed in 1965 have opened up broad possibilities for consolidating fraternal ties and developing close cooperation between the Mongolian and Hungarian people. Today, provisions of the treaty are successfully being carried out in all the spheres of political, economic, scientific and cultural life of the two countries.

Hungarian President Pal Losonczi has more than once visited our country. His visits in 1958, 1964, and 1970 promoted the development of friendly relations of the two fraternal countries, strengthening of the unity and solidarity of the socialist community countries. The working people of socialist Mongolia view the current visit by Pal Losonczi as a big event that opened a new page in the chronicle of the Mongolian-Hungarian friendship. The talks between Yu. Tsedenbal and P. Losonczi held in Ulaanbaatar have demonstrated the unanimity of views of the MPR and the HPR on the key problems of international life, the resolve of the two full-fledged socialist community countries to contribute to the struggle for stopping the arms race, removing the threat of nuclear war, for disarmament and normalizing international political climate. The culmination of the current visit was the signing of a new treaty of friendship and cooperation between Mongolia and Hungary. There is no doubt that the new treaty will raise the fraternal friendship of the Mongolian and Hungarian peoples to a new stage and expand cooperation in all the spheres of socio-economic life.

THAI BORDER INCURSIONS DURING MAY ALLEGED

BK011152 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 31 May 84

[Excerpts] During the past week, Thai aircraft, L-10's and F-111's, made 19 reconnaissance flights over Banteay Ampil, Kouk Mon, Phum Ku, P'aong, Samraong, Phteah Pram Khnang, and Phteah Muoyphai Khnang, 1 to 3 km inside our airspace. At sea, Thai trawlers and armed vessels intruded into our territorial waters 5 to 10 km off the Islands of (Tho Chou) and Kaoh Tang.

On land, the Thai authorities fired 120-mm and 60-mm mortar shells, rockets, and toxic shells into our territory. In Battambang Province, between 5 and 13 May, Thai authorities fired 17 barrages of artillery shells into the areas west of Nam Sat, northeast of Kamrieng, and south of Ta Sanh and Toek Sork. At 1920 on 15 May, they fired 100 rounds of 120-mm mortar shells into the area west of Pailin. In Preah Vihear Province, between 8 and 12 May, the Thai authorities shelled 53 times Hills 547 and 581 an area northwest of Kulen, and an area southeast of Chhep.

Simultaneously with the Thai authorities' provocative acts against our territory, the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries have continued crossing from the other side of the border in an attempt to destroy our communications lines, rob our people, and particularly seize back their hideouts smashed and seized by our revolutionary army at the beginning of 1984. Thanks to our fraternal revolutionary cadres and combatants, all the enemy's sabotage attempts have been timely punished. In the border area of Koh Kong Province, between 8 and 10 May, our Armed Forces in this area launched operations to wipe out major hideouts of the bandits at Hills 167-A and 167-B. These are the hideouts of the Pol Pot remnants in Division 164. We killed 200 of them and seized 70 assorted weapons and dozens of metric tons of assorted ammunition. During the same period, the units responsible for the border areas in Battambang Province surrounded a group of bandits. They killed three bandits, wounded eight others, and captured another. In Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, from 5 to 10 May, our Armed Forces, in close cooperation with the Vietnamese friends, killed 14 bandits and seized 13 assorted weapons and a quantity of ammunition during an ambush in the jungle near the border. In Preah Vihear Province, between 3 and 10 May, the Armed Forces of Sangkom Thmei District launched several mopping-up operations against the bandits. They killed five bandits, wounded two others, and seized five weapons. At the same time, the units defending the areas along the Kampuchean-Thai border have made every effort in urging the enemy soldiers to surrender to the revolutionary authorities. They have carried out this movement successfully. For example, in the area under the responsibility of Brigade "Khor", 13 Pol Pot remnants in the shattered 320th Division and Sereika soldiers turned in themselves, 1 RPD, and 3 AK's to our Armed Forces. In Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, between 5 and 10 May, 24 Pol Pot remnants surrendered after our Armed Forces attacked and urged them to surrender. In Preah Vihear Province, during the same week, four misled persons turned themselves in to the authorities. They brought to our authorities 3 weapons, 10 antitank mines, 4 radio sets, and 11 sets of Chinese clothes.

SPK SCORES THAI MILITARY EXERCISES AT BORDER

BK031249 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1123 GMT 3 Jun 84

["Commentary: 'What Is the Aim of the Thai Military Exercises at the Border?'" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 Jun (SPK) -- The Thai authorities have just worsened the tension at their border with Kampuchea by conducting military exercises there. According to Radio Beijing, Athit Kamlang-ek, commander in chief of the Thai forces, was on the spot on 27 May.

The date and place chosen for these exercises call for a closer look. They took place right after the return of Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon from Washington and Athit Kamlang-ek from Beijing. Prem Tinsulanon demanded from the U.S. suppliers their most sophisticated weapons while Kamlang-ek discussed with the Chinese side a closer military cooperation between the two countries. On the other hand, the Bangkok proteges -- that is, the Pol Pot criminals -- have just experienced heavy setbacks with the destruction of their bases by the Revolutionary Armed Forces in Kampuchea.

It is remembered that since the fall of the genocidal Pol Pot regime, these lackeys of the Beijing expansionists have enjoyed the aid and support of the Bangkok authorities. The assassins of the Kampuchean people have found shelter and food supply in Thai territory, and the Thai authorities have transformed their territory into a sanctuary for the Pol Pot criminals and those of the ilk of traitors Sihanouk and Son Sann each time they become objects of hot pursuit by the Kampuchean Armed Forces.

It is notorious that Thailand facilitates the Chinese and U.S. arms shipment to these bandits, covers their infiltrations into Kampuchean territory, fires daily artillery barrages at Kampuchean border areas, and sends its planes and boats to violate the territorial integrity of the PRK. The recent Thai military exercises along the Kampuchean-Thai border are therefore part of this policy of the reactionary circles in Bangkok. It was an operation aimed at boosting the morale of the Kampuchean traitors who have encountered heavy difficulties since the beginning of the year. Bangkok may hope to reverse this situation by playing the Beijing expansionists' game, but this policy, which has been pursued for the past few years, will not benefit the Thai people. On the contrary, it runs counter to the trend toward dialogue that is underway in Southeast Asia and is desired by the people not only of the region but also of other parts of the world. Bangkok must end this policy that is harmful to the Thai people.

#### THAI ARMY ON FRESH FIGHTING NEAR BORDER

BK011114 Hong Kong AFP in English 1104 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Bangkok, June 1 (AFP) -- Fresh fighting between Vietnamese troops and Cambodian guerrillas erupted in northern Cambodia near the Thai border early this week, the Thai Army said today. The Army said the clashes took place near the scene of heavy fighting in March between Thai troops and Vietnamese forces who were pursuing Cambodian guerrillas. It said the fighting lasted from Monday to Wednesday, inside Cambodia opposite the Thai border district of Kantharalak in Sisaket Province, 568 kilometers (341 miles) northeast of here. Four 105-mm artillery shells reportedly fell inside Thai territory, but no casualties were reported on the Thai side, the Army said. Vietnam maintains 150,000-170,000 troops in Cambodia. Vietnamese-led forces toppled the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge regime in Phnom Penh more than five years ago.

#### REPORTAGE ON INDOCHINESE TRADE MINISTERS MEETING

##### Chan Si Receives Ministers

BK021335 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1137 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 2 Jun (SPK) -- Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in Phnom Penh this morning Le Khac and Vanthong Sengmuang, ministers of foreign trade of Vietnam and Laos and heads of the Vietnamese and Lao delegations respectively, in Phnom Penh to attend the first foreign trade conference of the three Indochinese countries.

Tang Saroem, Kampuchea's minister of trade; Ngo Dien, Vietnamese ambassador; and Thongpheng Souklaseng, Lao ambassador to Kampuchea, were present.

On this occasion, Chan Si stressed the importance of the economic restoration in Kampuchea to heal the wounds left behind by the genocidal Pol Pot regime, which, according to him, bears a strategic importance in the face of the economic blockade imposed by the enemy of the revolution. Chan Si expressed the conviction that the implementation of the agreement concluded among the three countries will be successful.

On his part, after briefly noting the possibilities of the economic cooperation between Vietnam and Kampuchea, Le Khac declared that Vietnam pledges to do its best to help Kampuchea in this difficult task. He also conveyed to Chairman Chan Si the feelings of solidarity from Vietnam's Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong.

On his side, Vanthong Sengmuang transmitted to Chairman Chan Si the feelings of fraternal friendship from Laos' Council of Ministers Chairman Kaysone Phomvihan, and briefed him on the work of the Kampuchean and Lao trade delegations. After giving a general idea of his country's economic situation in the face of perfidious maneuvers by the Chinese expansionists and their lackeys, he stressed the determination of his country to make the trade cooperation of the three countries more fruitful.

#### Cooperation Agreement Signed

BK021325 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1104 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 2 -- An agreement on principles guiding trade cooperation among Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos was concluded in Phnom Penh on Saturday afternoon. The agreement was signed in the presence of Chea Soth, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and vice premier, by Kampuchea's Trade Minister Tang Saroem, Vietnam's Foreign Trade Minister Le Khac, and Laos' Foreign Trade Minister Vanthong Sengmuang. Vietnam's Ambassador Ngo Diem and Lao Ambassador Thongphen Souklaseng were also on hand.

The agreement aims at stepping up trade cooperation and increasing the economic potential of the three countries to counter joint sabotage by the Beijing expansionists, the U.S. imperialists, and other reactionary forces.

#### Conference Communique

BK021329 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1106 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 2 -- The following communique has been released to the press in Phnom Penh on the work of the first foreign trade conference of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos organized in the capital of Kampuchea:

In furtherance of the resolutions of the summit conference of the three Indochinese countries in Vientiane in February 1983, the participants to the conference on foreign trade of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos, reviewed cooperation in foreign trade among the three countries. Taking part in the conference were Kampuchea's Trade Minister Tang Saroem, Vietnam's Foreign Trade Minister Le Khac, and Laos' Foreign Trade Minister Vanthong Sengmuang. The conference was honored at its opening by the presence of Chea Soth, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

In the spirit of the special friendship, solidarity, and mutual assistance and on the basis of the cooperation among the three countries, the head delegates of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos unanimously agreed to further broaden cooperation in this field. The three ministers agreed on principles guiding cooperation among Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos.

The delegations of Vietnam and Laos were warmly received by Chan Si, member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, who highly valued the good success of the conference, and who expressed conviction that the application of the principles agreed upon would be successful and would provide a basis for further consolidation of cooperation and mutual assistance among the three Indochinese countries.

The two delegations expressed their joy at participating in the first conference on foreign trade of the three Indochinese countries in Phnom Penh, and thanked the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea for the warm reception and the favourable conditions created for the holding of the conference. The two delegations expressed the conviction that the Kampuchean people, under the clear-sighted leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea headed by President Heng Samrin, would record still more and yet greater successes in national construction and defence and that the friendship and multiform cooperation among the three countries would strengthen day by day.

#### Tang Saroem Hosts Reception

BK030610 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0420 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 Jun (SPK) -- Tang Saroem, Kampuchea's minister of trade, hosted a reception in Phnom Penh on the evening of 2 June to celebrate the success of the first trade cooperation conference of the three Indochinese countries. Present at the reception, among others, were Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Le Khac, Vietnamese minister of foreign trade; Vanthong Sengmuong, Lao minister of foreign trade; Ngo Dien, ambassador of Vietnam; and Thongphen Souklaseng, ambassador of Laos to Kampuchea.

On this occasion, Tang Saroem stressed that this success once again reaffirms the firm advance of the three countries' revolutions. For Kampuchea in particular, it is a new milestone in the course of its rebirth.

#### CHEA SIM LEADS NATIONAL ASSEMBLY GROUP TO CSSR

For Prague and Phnom Penh coverage of the visit by the Kampuchean National Assembly headed by its chairman, Chea Sim, member of the Politburo of the People's Revolutionary Party, to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, including his talks with General Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and President of the CSSR Gustav Husak, see the Czechoslovakia section of the 4 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

TROOP MOVEMENTS IN SOUTHERN LAOS REPORTED

BK040140 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 4 Jun 84 p 2

[Text] Mukdahan -- The provincial police commissioner here yesterday reported a heavy presence of about four battalions of Laotian and Vietnamese troops opposite this north-eastern province. Pol Col Seri Temiyavet said the troops were part of several divisions of Laotian and Vietnamese troops deployed recently along Highway No. 9, which links Vietnam and Laos. The highway, which is now being renovated and improved, will make it easier for Vietnam to transport logistics or move troops from Vietnam into Laos, according to the governor. Earlier, he said, the Vietnamese transported their logistics and troops from Vietnam to Laos only by air. Vietnam has started using the strategic highway, which starts at Dong Ha town in north Vietnam and runs into Laos in Savannakhet administrative district, to move troops into Kampuchea, according to the governor.

ENVOY TO THAILAND VIEWS CURRENT BORDER DISPUTE

BK020418 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] On the afternoon of 1 June, Khamphan Simmalavong, Laos ambassador to the king of Thailand, granted an interview in Bangkok regarding the Thai side's accusation that Lao troops attacked three Thai villages in Uttaradit Province. Regarding this, Ambassador Khamphan Simmalavong said no adverse incident occurred in mid-May as reported by the BANGKOK POST on 25 May 1984. He said it is merely a fabricated story. Throughout history, the Lao people have never carried out provocations or invasions against other countries. There have been only provocations against and invasions of Laos by other countries. On relations with Thailand in particular, following the signing of the joint statement in 1979 between the two countries, the LPDR Government has tried its utmost to maintain good relations with Thailand. The Lao side has agreed to settle all incidents through consultations at both the central and local levels. Regarding the incident that occurred in Sayaboury, a province opposite Thailand's Uttaradit Province, the Lao side has also instructed the local authorities to settle it.

Ambassador Khamphan Simmalavong added that the incident of the so-called Lao troops' seizure of three Thai villages in Uttaradit Province as reported by the BANGKOK POST is only a fabrication backed by the big-nation Chinese expansionists-hegemonists with a view to creating a tense situation along the Lao-Thai border so they can take advantage of the situation.

CENTRAL BANK OFFICIAL, FAMILY FLEE TO THAILAND

BK040217 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Jun 84 p 5

[Text] Nong Khai -- A Bank of Laos official and six members of his family were arrested for illegal entry after fleeing to Thailand on Friday. Somsanit Pathoumthong, 43, his wife Souphi, son and four daughters were spotted by a naval patrol as their boat was approaching Phon Phisai District. Security officials said Somsanit claimed he was chief of the bank's administrative department.

He said he fled because of a recent purge which landed about 20 Laos officials in jail. Among the officials arrested, said Somsanit, was Deputy Public Works Minister Sengkham Phinit. Somsanit, who trained with the Bank of Thailand and Bangkok Bank in 1968, said Laotian officials were dictated to by Vietnamese authorities. Provincial authorities said Somsanit and his family would be sent to Ban Na Pho refugee camp in Nakhon Phanom today.

LEADERS' BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO PRK'S HENG SAMRIN

BK030919 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Greetings message from Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, and Souphanouvong, president of state and chairman of the SPC, to Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State; dated 25 May.]

[Text] On the occasion of your 50th birthday, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, the SPC, and the Lao people and in our own names, we would like to extend our warmest congratulations to you, comrade, the beloved and respected leader of the Kampuchean people and an intimate friend of the Lao people.

In the evolution of the Kampuchean revolution, you have made great contributions and have played a significant role in contributing to the great victory of historic significance of the Kampuchean people. At the same time, you have also made significant contributions to the strengthening of friendship, special militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between the parties, governments, and peoples of our two countries as well as to the great friendship and special solidarity of the peoples of Kampuchea, Laos, and Vietnam.

On this auspicious occasion, we wish you good health and longevity so that you will be able to lead the fraternal Kampuchean people to score yet greater victories in the tasks of defending and building Kampuchea into a strong and prosperous country, thus contributing to the struggle to defend peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

SOUPHANOUVONG ATTENDS TREE PLANTING CEREMONY

BK011508 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Excerpt] On the morning of 1 June, the Ministry of Industry, Handicraft, and Forestry held a ceremony at the Nam Souang reservoir at kilometer marker No 38 on the Vientiane-Phon Hong road to mark national tree planting day. Attending were many cadres and workers from various ministries, departments, factories, and plants.

Attending as guests of honor were Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, president of the LPDR, and chairman of the SPC and the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee; Comrade Sali Vongkhamkao, secretary of the party Control Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Committee and chairman of the Nationalities Committee; and other party and state leaders. Also attending were members of the diplomatic corps, representatives of international organizations, and foreign experts in Laos. At this ceremony, Maisouk Saisompheng, minister of industry, handicraft, and forestry, made a speech on the importance of national tree planting day.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO MOSCOW, BUDAPEST -- Vientiane, May 26 (OANA-KPL) -- A delegation of the Lao National UNESCO Commission, led by its secretary, Khamphao Phonkeo, left here for Moscow on May 24. The Lao delegation is to attend the Conference of the Socialist Countries' National Commissions for Social Science scheduled to be held in Moscow from May 25 to June 1. K. Phonkeo will also lead his delegation to participate in the 22nd Co-ordination Conference of the UNESCO National Commissions of the Socialist Countries scheduled to take place in Budapest from June 11 to 15. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0924 GMT 26 May 84 BK]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON LAO BORDER DISPUTE

## Athit Inspects Disputed Area

BK011528 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Supreme Commander and Army Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek and other senior military officers concerned visited Ban Bo Bia, Ban Khok Subdistrict, Uttaradit Province at 1500 today to inspect the area involved in a border dispute with Laos. They visited the 48th Border Inspection Unit and the Ranger volunteer unit protecting Ban Bo Bia. Speaking to some 600 local residents, Athit said that the government and the military will do its best to preserve national sovereignty and independence and that while Thailand wants peace, it must also defend the country's boundaries because the boundaries are clearly defined on the map. Everyone living in Thailand must obey Thai law and Thai authorities. The construction of the road to Ban Bo Bia is carried out in accordance with the government's rural development program. The obstruction of this work by low-level Lao authorities who lack knowledge about national boundary will have to be clarified with Laos on the governmental level. The road construction will continue because it is in Thai territory.

## Spotter Plane Fired On

BK020126 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 2 Jun 84 p 20

[Text] Uttaradit -- A Thai spotter plane was fired on by Laotian anti-aircraft batteries as it was covering a party of senior military officers led by Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek. They were on their way to a Ranger outpost near the three Thai villages claimed by Laos. It was also reported that Laotian troop reinforcements had been deployed to three villages across the border of this northern province.

The spotter plane was believed to have been fired on by a 12.7-mm anti-aircraft gun from Phu Lung mountain, about two kilometres inside Thailand. The aircraft was not hit and continued its mission. The incident occurred as Gen Athit and his party were travelling to a Ranger outpost in Ban Bo Bia, Ban Khok Sub-district, after having inspected a Border Patrol Police [BPP] post in the same village where they were briefed on developments.

Gen Athit said Laotian troops had crossed the border into the three Thai villages of Ban Mai, Ban Klang and Ban Sawang and had harassed construction crews building a road into the villages. He insisted the road construction must continue and ordered work to resume immediately. "We are building the road in our country. Nobody can stop us," he said. The general said Thai forces would try to avoid an armed confrontation with Laos.

A BPP source told the BANGKOK POST that Laos had despatched four battalions of troops to Ban Phu Do, Ban Mu Chi and Ban Bo Bia opposite this province. Though the Laotian troops are on their territory, the source said the presence of the troops, particularly in Ban Phu Do and Ban Mu Chi which have road access to this province, was a matter of some concern.

## SIAM RAT Editorial

BK011229 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 31 May 84 p 3

[Editorial: "Thai-Lao Dispute"]

[Text] The current dispute between Thailand and Laos on the Uttaradit border does not mark the first time that Lao soldiers have intruded into Thailand. However, every past Lao violation of Thai territory has been settled peacefully on basis of Thai-Lao friendship and cordiality.

On 28 May, Lao soldiers again violated Thai territory, which resulted in the usual clash with Thai forces responsible for safeguarding national sovereignty. Any violation of Thai territory, not just by Lao troops, will be repulsed by Thai forces.

We do not know the purpose of the Lao soldiers' latest intrusion. This is because Thailand and Laos have enjoyed good relations. These good relations have always benefited Laos and the Lao people. For this reason, we do not think that the Lao intrusion was aimed at destroying their good relations with Thailand because that would only severely hurt Laos. But we think the motives for the Lao action are to undermine peace and provoke Thailand.

It is common knowledge that Laos has been under the administrative and military influence of foreign countries. In particular, a foreign country has a mandate over the Lao military. This country has ill intentions toward Thailand and has violated Thailand's sovereignty at other borders. This leads us to believe that the Lao intrusion shares similarities with the intrusion across Thailand's Kampuchean border. The intruders simply provoked a clash and slipped away, as if they wanted to test the strengths and weaknesses of Thailand's defenses. Therefore, we believe the Lao intrusion is being used as a tool by another country. The intrusion was not borne out of Laos' desire.

We have learned that after the incident, the prime minister, in his position as defense minister, and the supreme commander have insisted on the use of diplomacy, not military measures, to resolve the problem because they feel that the problem was not serious enough to warrant military measures. We agree with and support this policy. Thailand and Laos have enjoyed good and brotherly relations which should lend themselves to the peaceful settlement of common problems. We hope that Thailand's emphasis on the use of diplomacy will be effective. It is not Laos' nature to be belligerent, and its action against Thailand was forced upon it. Therefore, the negotiations should be successful.

#### UKRIT MEETS SOVIET ENVOY, AGREES TO VISIT USSR

BK040734 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 4 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] Yuriy Ivanovich Kuznetsov, Soviet ambassador to Thailand, paid a courtesy call on Ukrit Mongkhonawin, president of the Thai National Assembly, last Friday. During the meeting, the Soviet ambassador presented a letter of invitation from both chairmen [as published] of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to Ukrit to lead a Thai parliamentary delegation to visit the Soviet Union around July. The Thai National Assembly president accepted the invitation and agreed to work out the detailed itinerary of the official visit to the Soviet Union.

#### PRAPHAT TO VISIT POLAND, GDR, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BK011548 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1230 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Thai Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpraphan will visit Poland, East Germany, and Czechoslovakia from 23 June to 4 July to promote bilateral trade, the Thai Foreign Ministry announced today. Joining Praphat on his first Eastern European trip will be a number of private businessmen, Foreign Ministry spokesman Saowanit Khongsiri said during a news conference. Saowanit said Praphat will begin his European visit by attending the International Garden Festival in Great Britain on 16 June and then participating in the Thai-Netherlands cooperation meeting at The Hague 20-22 June.

'ACT OF TERROR' AGAINST VIETNAMESE IN U.S.

BK021122 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] A group of murderers on 24 May broke into the house of Mr (Nguyen Van Luy), former chairman of the Patriotic Vietnamese Residents Association in San Francisco, California, the United States. They shot dead his wife Mrs (Pham Thi Luy) and seriously wounded him. This is a barbarous act of terror against Vietnamese patriots living in the United States. This fact lies in the U.S. hostile campaign against Vietnam. Worthy of notice is that the assassination of Mr and Mrs (Nguyen Van Luy) was conducted in California where the 1984 Summer Olympic Games will take place, and where the Reagan administration attempted to turn it into a forum against Vietnam and other socialist countries. Backed by the U.S. Administration, the terrorists, including Vietnamese in exile have worked out a plan of assassination, abduction, and demonstration against the Vietnamese athletes once they take part in the games. This has proved that the security in the United States in general, and in California in particular, is extremely serious. This situation is quite contradictory to Reagan's statement about the so-called security is ensured in California.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON PRC 'SCHEME'

OW030901 Hanoi VNA in English 0817 GMT 3 Jun 84

["Foreign Ministry Spokesman Denounces China's Annexation Scheme" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 2 -- A spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry today issued the following statement:

"On May 27, 1984, the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China adopted a resolution to set up the "Hainan Administrative Region" comprising the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes of Vietnam which they call 'Nansha' and 'Xisha'. While stepping up their war acts against the Vietnamese people along the whole Sino-Vietnamese border line, this act of the Chinese authorities constitutes a serious violation of the sovereignty and territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and is a premeditated new step of the Chinese authorities in their scheme to 'legalize' their unlawful occupation of the Hoang Sa Archipelago and to annex the Truong Sa Archipelago of Vietnam. The above resolution has laid bare the Chinese authorities dark design to annex the said two archipelagoes of Vietnam and eventually to seize complete control of the East Sea as a stepping stone to expand to Southeast Asia.

"The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam sternly condemns the Chinese authorities' above-said expansionist act and solemnly declares that the said resolution of the Chinese National People's Congress is illegal and invalid. The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam once again reaffirms that the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes are an inseparable, sacred part of Vietnamese territory. The Chinese authorities have to bear full responsibility for all serious consequences that may arise from their expansionist act".

PRC CONTINUES ARTILLERY ATTACKS ALONG BORDER

OW011538 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 1 -- In the ten days ended May 30, Chinese troops fired more than 1,500 artillery and mortar rounds on various areas in Vietnam's northern border provinces.

The shellings caused many losses in lives and property to the local people. Most serious was the artillery bombardments against the populous provincial capital of Ha Giang, about 20 kilometres from the Vietnamese-Chinese border, on May 22. Along with artillery attacks, Beijing has moved more infantry and artillery units close to the border, intensified its air and sea reconnaissance, and continued sending scouts and spies into Vietnam to prepare for new invasions.

The Army and people in the northern border provinces have dealt timely punishment to the Chinese aggressors. The Armed Forces in Ha Tuyen Province destroyed a number of Chinese artillery grounds [as received] and six military vehicles. The Army and people in Cao Bang and Hoang Lien Son Provinces captured four Chinese scouts soon after they crossed the border into Vietnam.

#### HAI NINH COUNTY INTENSELY SHELLED BY PRC TROOPS

OW021320 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Station correspondent's newsletter from Quang Ninh: "Soldiers and People in Quang Ninh Province Are Engaged in Production While Fighting With an Indomitable Spirit"]

[Excerpts] Chinese troops, with mortars and heavy artillery pieces, have shelled 6 townships and nearly 100 other places in Quang Ninh Province's Binh Duong and Hai Ninh Counties for more than 2 months. The targets of attack by the Chinese troops include the commanding hills 400 and 404, residential areas, hospitals, schools, kindergartens, small towns, post and telegraph offices, bridges, highways, ferries, industrial and commercial enterprises, pumping stations, transformer substations as well as water conservancy and other economic facilities. The places bombarded most intensely by Chinese troops are 9 of Hai Ninh County's 13 townships bordering on China, and the shelling has caused loss of life and property to local troops and residents.

The Chinese authorities have had their troops continuously shell Quang Ninh Province's Hai Ninh County in an attempt to nibble at Vietnamese territory, thus sabotaging production by inhabitants of the border area. Chinese troops continue harassing local residents in an attempt to make it impossible for them to live a stable life and to cause them to lose their faith in the party and the state. But the Chinese reactionary authorities' scheme and intrigues have failed.

Soldiers and people in Quang Ninh Province are united as one and are doing everything possible to defeat the Chinese aggressors. According to incomplete statistics, the People's Armed Forces in Quang Ninh Province have wiped out hundreds of Chinese troops and destroyed more than 400 heavy artillery pieces and a number of Chinese troops' emplacements in their counterattack against the invading Chinese aggressors. All this proves that the soldiers and people in Quang Ninh Province have stood rock-firm under brutal shelling by the Chinese aggressors and have fought bravely. The Quang Ninh Coal Mining District is still operating at the frontline of the motherland. The soldiers and people in Quang Ninh Province who are engaged in production while fighting are determined to defeat the Chinese aggressors and to defend the sacred territory of the motherland.

#### JOURNALISTS TOUR HA GIANG PROVINCIAL CAPITAL

OW282100 Hanoi VNA in English 1618 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 28 -- A large number of Vietnamese and foreign journalists went to Ha Giang provincial capital this morning to see traces of the atrocities committed by Chinese troops against the local population on May 22.

They were guided by Mr. Vu Thi Thang, official of the Ha Giang people's committee, in a tour of areas subjected to Chinese artillery bombardments, including 130-mm and 155-mm rounds, which took place from 16:15 hrs to 21:40 hrs on May 22. These places are located from 18 to 20 kilometres from the Vietnamese-Chinese border. Chinese shells killed six civilians and wounded seven others, mostly women and children.

The journalists called at the ruined house of Mr. Pham Duc Hai where three of his children -- six-year-old Pham Ngoc Lan and nine-month-old Pham Van Thai -- were killed, and nine-year-old Pham Van Thanh was wounded in the head and the arm during the said artillery shelling by Chinese troops. They saw fragments of Chinese artillery shells left scattering in his house.

The people's committee of Ha Tuyen Province organized a press conference, which was addressed by [name indistinct] Thua, vice-chairman of the provincial people's committee, and Luu Dinh La, chairman of the people's committee of Ha Giang town. They said that since early April 1984 Chinese troops have shelled 28 of the 33 villages of 7 districts bordering on China, from Son Vy village (Meo Vac District) to Ta Pinh, Vay Vay and Vay Chu villages (Xin Man District) stretching for 270 kilometres. Chinese troops have also bombarded Phuong Tien, Phuong Do and Phong Quang villages (Vy Xuyen District) and La Khe village (Yen Minh District) more than 10 kms inside Vietnam and the densely populated town of Ha Giang.

According to initial figures, Chinese troops have fired more than 60,000 rounds including H-12 rockets on those villages. Chinese shellings killed or injured 60 civilians, destroyed 212 dwelling houses, 18 hospitals and schools, a hydro-electric power station, an engineering factory and a food processing enterprise. Chinese troops killed or took away more than 300 head of cattle, burnt a large quantity of food, and ravaged thousands of hectares of rice and other crop fields causing a loss of about 2,500 tons of food.

The people and Armed Forces of Ha Tuyen Province have duly punished Chinese troops for their crimes, putting out of action or heavily decimating 11 Chinese battalions, destroying 20 artillery and mortar grounds and capturing enemy soldiers.

#### ARMY PAPER CONDEMNS PRC SHELLING OF HA GIANG

OW251301 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Under the heading, "Resolutely Check the Criminal Hand of the Deng Clique," today's QUAN DOI NHAN DAN says: On 22 May the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles ordered Chinese artillery to fire 130-mm shells into Ha Giang city, Ha Tuyen Province, committing a savage crime against our people. Not only did this brutal act of war brazenly encroach on Vietnam's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, it also revealed the frantic, terrorist nature of the Chinese hegemonic expansionists and unmasked the bellicose and reactionary character of the Deng clique.

These reactionaries never change their true nature. Moreover, they have shown to be very stubbornly pushing their anti-Vietnamese policy in defiance of the indignation of and stern condemnation by progressive mankind, including the Chinese people.

By escalating their new war crimes against Vietnam, they have themselves disclosed the disgusting deceitfulness and falsehood of their public claims about China's so-called readiness to resume negotiations with Vietnam to seek better relations, as Zhao Ziyang clamored at the current session of the PRC National People's Congress.

The purpose of these empty clamors is to cover up the Deng clique's criminal plot against Vietnam which is increasingly being opposed by the Chinese people and vehemently being condemned by world public opinion. As far as the Chinese hegemonic expansionists are concerned, there is absolutely no question of peaceful coexistence and good neighborliness with countries sharing the same border with China. The article stresses: The Deng clique must be held fully responsible for the towering crimes deliberately committed by it. It must realize that criminals will certainly be punished.

We are fully entitled and are resolved to give due rebuff to and punish the aggressors, thus exercising our legitimate and sacred right to self-defense. We continue to desire to live in lasting peace and friendship with the Chinese people. We also wish to see the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples living on the two sides of the Vietnam-China border lead happy and peaceful lives. But we certainly cannot stand idly by and watch the Chinese reactionaries commit crimes against our people.

Our Armed Forces and people in Ha Tuyen as well as along the entire border have never carried out provocations against China as falsely claimed by the chiefs of Zhongnanhai. We are resolved to punish the aggressive expansionists and check their criminal hands to defend our beloved fatherland's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity and protect our people's lives and peaceful activities.

#### COMMENTARY ASSESSES PRC 'WAR ACTIVITIES'

BK291504 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 29 May 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Beijing leadership are trying to deceive public opinion to cover up their serious acts of war escalation against Vietnam. A spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry and the Chinese propaganda machine claimed that China had to fight back Vietnam's attacks and that those Chinese war activities are not related to U.S. President Reagan's China visit. This is but an old trick used by the Beijing leadership. Whenever they increased acts of war against Vietnam, they repeated their allegation of fighting in self-defense. The same allegation was used 5 years ago when China sent more than 600,000 troops to invade Vietnam's northern border provinces. It was raised again this time when China mobilized dozens of regular divisions close to the Sino-Vietnamese border, fired hundreds of thousands of artillery and mortar shells into many places deep inside Vietnam's territories, and used many regiments to attack and occupy many positions of Vietnam. Each time when China makes a hue and cry about Vietnam's armed provocations, Vietnamese people's blood was shed and many Vietnamese factories, enterprises, hospitals, schools, houses, and crops in the northern border provinces destroyed.

China justified its war activities as counterattacks against Vietnam. But what would Beijing say about the fact remarked by the UN secretary general and Western journalists that the situation at the Sino-Vietnamese border was rather calm prior to China's shellings? What would China say when Chinese prisoners captured during their encroachment on Vietnamese territory such as Wang Pin and Pai Zheli stated at a press conference in Hanoi that China had attacked Vietnam under a well-prepared plan? Another Chinese prisoner, Huang Shezung, a native of (Canhai), (Toshan) commune, (Diaqian) District, (?Hunan) Province, who was arrested in Ha Tuyen Province, admitted that only China attacked and encroached on Vietnamese territory. There is no evidence of Vietnam's attacks against China.

The increased acts of war escalation by the Chinese authorities lie in their well-prepared plan. Since early 1984, when the situation along the Sino-Vietnamese border was calm, China has ordered the evacuation of the people in some areas bordering Vietnam.

They have massed many regular divisions of the Kunming and Guangzhou military regions close to the common border, using even aircraft to carry troops. They have also repaired roads and dug fortifications and put their Army on an alert.

Since early April the Chinese authorities have intensified their hostile activities against Vietnam. They fired hundreds of thousands of artillery and mortar shells into many populated areas inside Vietnamese territory, including the provincial capital of Ha Giang, 18 km from the Sino-Vietnamese border. They have mobilized many regiments to conduct land-grabbing operations against the border provinces of Lang Son and Ha Tuyen. With the tactics of mounting the borderline to occupy Vietnam's hills, Beijing wants to create favorable conditions to intensify hostile activities in an attempt to annex Vietnam. Their dark design is to bleed Vietnam, weaken Vietnam, then subdue it to realize their expansionist ambition. With this same purpose, the Chinese authorities have nurtured and directed the Pol Pot remnants to oppose the Kampuchean people.

China's intensified war activities against Vietnam coincided with U.S. President Reagan's visit to China. This was regarded as China's fitting present to the imperialist chieftain so as to strengthen the collusion with the United States against the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and the socialist community and peace and progressive forces.

The Chinese authorities have repeated what Deng Xiaoping spoke 5 years ago, that is, to fight Vietnam for the United States to see, and it does not matter if China loses 100,000, 500,000, and even 1 million Chinese in the war against Vietnam. It was Deng Xiaoping who informed in details about the situation along the Sino-Vietnamese border at the talks he held with Reagan during Reagan's China visit.

In their war escalation against Vietnam, the Chinese authorities were duly punished and suffered heavy setbacks. They have also come under strong public condemnations.

#### COMMENTARY VIEWS ZHAO SPEECH ON PEACE, GOOD WILL

BK011454 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] In recent days, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang has twice boasted about China's good will for peace and friendship. The boastful statement came at the regular session of the Chinese National People's Congress and in his speech before leaving for some Western European countries. [Words indistinct] Premier Zhao tried to make believe that China is trying to prevent the outbreak of war and preserve world peace. What is the truth? The Beijing leadership has been conducting border war along the Sino-Vietnamese border. They have moved several regular Army corps close to the common border. China has fired hundreds of thousands of artillery and mortar rounds on many densely populated areas in Vietnam, and mobilized regiment-sized units from its regular forces to nibble at many Vietnamese hills.

The Chinese shellings and troop incursions appear to be the most serious war escalation since China's unsuccessful war of aggression against Vietnam in February 1979. The artillery and ground attacks on Vietnamese northern border provinces, conducted under a premeditated plan and on a large scale, are barbarous crimes against the Vietnamese people.

While progressive mankind are celebrating the International Children's Day, many Vietnamese children have become victims of Chinese shellings.

Chinese troops pounded Ha Giang, a township of Ha Tuyen Province about 20 km from the border, while 4,000 pupils were going home after their year's end examination. Other victims of their artillery, including 6-year old Pham Ngoc Lan and a 9-month old baby, were killed instantly. Meanwhile, the Beijing leadership has continued fostering the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries operating from the Thai soil to oppose Kampuchea's revival.

China also instigated the trend of confrontation between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries, thus aggravating tension in the region.

People wonder whether these Chinese moves are designed to prevent the danger of war and contribute to world peace as claimed by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang. The magazine AFRIQUE-ASIE recently remarked that the Beijing authorities talked much of peace and also advised other countries to solve all pending issues through peaceful negotiations. However, their words do not match with their deeds. They only talked with Vietnam with guns and shells.

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang visits the Western European countries while the movement against the U.S. military buildup and deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe is developing vigorously. Reaction to the American missile development has been considered a test for all peace- and justice-loving people. But for the Beijing leadership, as disclosed by the AP on 29 May, they stand for the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

Formerly, China's elder statesman Deng Xiaoping had confirmed the Chinese attitude toward the U.S. missile deployment. In late April, in his talks with visiting U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Deng said that China does not oppose the military buildup and that China is all for the U.S. buildup measures. It is McFarlane, security adviser to the U.S. President, who confirmed that the Beijing leadership supports without ambiguity the step toward the restoration of American military strength.

It is obvious that the Beijing leadership are aggravating tension in Southeast Asia, and it is they who support and instigate the U.S. policy of military buildup. By so doing, the Beijing authorities hope to realize their expansionist and hegemonist ambitions in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

What the Beijing leadership have been doing shed light on their paying lip service to peace while making war.

#### FRENCH TRANSPORT MINISTRY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

OW031005 Hanoi VNA in English 0811 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 2 -- The delegation of the Ministry of Transport of the French Republic led by the minister, Charles Fiterman, today ended its four-day official visit to Vietnam at the invitation of Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Communications and Transport Dong Si Nguyen. It was seen off at the airport by Dong Si Nguyen, representatives of the Council of Ministers' office, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other high officials. Also present on the occasion was French Ambassador to Vietnam Ivan Bastcuil.

While in Vietnam, the delegation was received by President of the State Council Truong Chinh, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and Secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee Nguyen Lam. Charles Fiterman had cordial talks with Dong Si Nguyen on the situation of communications and transport in Vietnam and on steps to continue the cooperation between the two governments in this field in furtherance of the 1983 talks.

The two sides agreed to further develop their bilateral cooperation, including the technological and scientific cooperation and the training of personnel for the communications and transport service.

The two ministers expressed satisfaction at the cooperation between the two countries in the field of communications and transport and their desire to maintain and step by step strengthen it through specific appropriate and concrete forms and measures although numerous difficulties and obstacles are lying ahead. The two ministers expressed their joy at the results of the talks and on behalf of their governments reaffirmed the solidarity and friendship between the two peoples.

The delegation paid floral tribute to the late President Ho Chi Minh and visited his house and office. It called at (?various) communications and transport establishments and places in Hanoi. The delegation visited Ho Chi Minh City on June 1st.

#### AFP Report on Talks

BK020934 Hong Kong AFP in English 0900 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi, June 2 (AFP) -- France is to give Vietnam tram cars from the French city of Lille's old tram system as part of an aid package, French sources said here. The deal was made by French Transport Minister Charles Fiterman and Vietnamese officials. Hanoi's tram system, which is the same as Lille's, will get six second-hand cars. France will also donate two million francs (238,000 dollars) to allow Vietnam to acquire railroad material. The two countries will also operate a barter system under which Vietnamese coal will be exchanged for French goods.

These exchanges are dependent on the rescheduling of Vietnam's debt. In 1981, French credit of 200 million francs (23.8 million) was blocked pending a settlement of the issue.

During his visit here, Mr Fiterman met Vietnamese President Truong Chinh, who urged France to play a more positive role towards peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Mr Fiterman, who left Hanoi yesterday for Ho Chi Minh City, also discussed regional problems with Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. Mr Thach discussed the issue of a withdrawal of the 150,000-170,000 Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, without saying when this would come about, sources said. The French minister, who visited Burma from May 26 to May 30, leaves today for Paris.

#### HANOI PARTY DELEGATION TO VISIT USSR, E. EUROPE

OW020813 Hanoi VNA in English 0728 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 2 -- A delegation of the Hanoi party committee led by Tran Tan, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and deputy secretary of the Hanoi party committee, leaves here today on a friendly visit to Moscow, Sofia, Budapest, and Berlin. It is guest of the Moscow committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; the Sofia committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party; the Budapest committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party; and the Berlin committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

The delegation was seen off by Le Van Luong, member of the C.P.V. C.C. and secretary of the Hanoi party committee, and other members of the Hanoi party and people's committees.

DANG VU HEIP ON PARTY LEADERSHIP IN ARMY

BK010530 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Apr 84, pp 3, 4

[Article by Lieutenant General Dang Vu Hiep: "Some Basic Problems in the New Mechanism of Party Leadership Over the Army and National Defense"]

[Text] Principles and Targets for Renovation

Since its first coming into being, the VPA has been placed under the absolute, direct, and overall leadership of the CPV. Over the past few decades, the VPA has always shown its boundless loyalty to the fatherland, party, and people, has been closely united around the CPV Central Committee, has constantly developed its revolutionary nature and its fine traditions, and has outstandingly fulfilled all the missions assigned it by the party and state.

Historical facts show that party leadership is the main factor deciding all the victories and developmental steps of our People's Armed Forces. The Fifth Party Congress reasserted the principle of party leadership over the Army: "The party provides direct, centralized, and unified leadership for the Armed Forces over political, ideological, and organizational matters" (from "Documents of the Fifth Party Congress," Volume 3, page 89). In compliance with this principle, the CPV Central Committee will, depending on the specific conditions dictated by each revolutionary stage, map out an appropriate leadership mechanism for the Army in such a way as to ensure the close leadership of the party and to develop the fighting strength of the Army.

The system of "the party committee collective exercising overall leadership and the unit leader assigning work and assuming responsibility" developed its great effect in building the Armed Forces, carrying out the revolutionary war through various stages against the French, the Americans, and then the Chinese expansionist-hegemonist aggressors, and contributing to advancing our Army from one victory to another. Reality has proven the correctness of our system of leadership and command during those stages.

In the new revolutionary state, the historic mission of our entire party, people, and Army is to strive to successfully build socialism and defend the socialist fatherland. In order to meet the requirements arising from the national defense task, we must consolidate and strengthen all-people national defense and build up the People's Armed Forces, ensuring that our Armed Forces are armed with adequate modern military equipment and are proportionately and uniformly built to become a regular and modern people's revolutionary army. Fighting in the current conditions or on a large-scale basis -- in case there is a war for the defense of the socialist fatherland -- our Armed Forces must react decisively and urgently. Close coordination between various armed services, a sense of urgency when it comes to using the time factor, and the strict maintenance of discipline are of decisive importance for achieving victories in combat. The commanders at all levels must deal with all situations in a decisive manner and must come up with precise and prompt judgments if victories are to be achieved.

The task of building an all-people national defense in the new situation is diversified and more complex than ever.

The contingent of party cadres in the Armed Forces has matured as have the Armed Forces in which it serves. Although there are still many weaknesses to be overcome, this contingent of party cadres has developed in all aspects, both quantitatively and qualitatively. It has accumulated much valuable experience in management, leadership, and unit-building.

The objective requirements of the tasks of building up the Armed Forces, strengthening national defense, and ensuring victories in the war for national defense and the overall growth of the Armed Forces, especially the contingent of cadres, call for renovating and perfecting the mechanism of party leadership over the Army and over national defense work, and for applying the one-man command system in the Army. This is aimed at "ensuring the party's solid leadership in all situations, fully developing the duty of a commander, and constantly improving the quality of party leadership and the fighting strength of the Army."

In renovating and perfecting the mechanism of party leadership over the Army and national defense work, we must rely on efforts to develop the valuable experience and fine traditions obtained by our party and Army after many years of unit building, fighting, achieving victories, and growth. We must selectively study and creatively apply the progressive experiences obtained by the Armed Forces of various fraternal countries, especially of the Soviet Union.

#### Basic Problems in the New Mechanism of Leadership

The most basic problem of party leadership over the Vietnamese People's Armed Forces was specified in the resolution of the Fourth Party Congress as follows: "The party exercises its direct, centralized, and unified leadership over the Armed Forces in the political, ideological, and organizational fields...." In order to resolve this basic problem a resolution of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau introduced a perfect system of leadership for the VPA and national defense work in the new stage. The key principle of the new mechanism of leadership requires that "the party Central Committee, especially the Political Bureau, provide constant, direct, centralized, unified, and overall leadership for the VPA." This is an important development in concretizing the most basic problem, namely the problem of party leadership over the Army which our party has long discussed, taking into account its experiences learned over the past few decades. The resolution also provided basic stipulations governing the providing of leadership for building and strengthening the all-people national defense, building up the People's Armed Forces, and carrying out a people's war for the defense of the socialist fatherland.

In addition, the Political Bureau also specified various other essential principles for the new mechanism of leadership:

-- On the basis of the CPV providing direct, centralized, unified, and overall leadership for the VPA, we must exercise the one-man command system at all levels in the Armed Forces. In order to strengthen the one-man command system, we must set up military councils at certain levels. Such a council bears the character of a organization that provides collective military leadership.

-- Abolish the system of party committee echelons from the VCP Central Committee's Military Commission down to the next-higher echelon of grassroots-level party organizations. The political organs at various levels in the VPA are to serve as party leadership organs and to take charge of all party and political activities in the Army.

-- Regularize the positions and echelons already approved by the Political Bureau and the party Central Committee Secretariat.

Thus, the new mechanism of party leadership over the Army and national defense work is a perfect form designed to strengthen the leadership of the party Central Committee, especially the constant and direct leadership of the Political Bureau over the Army and national defense work, exercise the one-man command system at all levels in the Army while setting up military councils at certain levels in order to back up the one-man command system, revise the functions and strongly develop the effect of the system of political organs, and build the grassroots-level party organizations in the Army into clean and steadfast ones.

In order to ensure firm party leadership over the whole process, ranging from defining various basic problems to the implementation or materialization of plans by the Armed Forces in their construction and combat in accordance with various stipulations aimed at enhancing the leadership of the party Central Committee as well as of its Political Bureau and secretariat, the resolution clearly defines the responsibilities of commanding cadres and military councils and the duty of various political organs and grass-roots-level party organizations in exercising party leadership over the Army.

#### Exercise the One-Man Command System and Set Up Military Affairs Councils

1. The resolution of the Political Bureau specifies: "Implementation of the one-man command system is a very important organizational principle to be observed in maintaining construction and combat activities in the Army." This is an advanced managerial and command system suitable to the Army in its present situation and tasks. The one-man command system enables us to achieve to the highest degree the unity of minds and actions and promote a high sense of individual responsibility, the determination and flexibility in directing modern combat activities, and a good sense of responsibility and organization. These are very important and indispensable factors for ensuring successful implementation of the Army's construction and combat missions. In dealing with the role of the system of leaders, Lenin once said: "In practice, the directing of an organ, an enterprise, a work assignment, and a task should be assigned to only one comrade who is noted for his fortitude, firm determination, and boldness; for his abilities to direct activities; and for his good credibility. (Lenin, "Complete Works," Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1978, Vietnamese version, volume 39, pages 52-53). He also affirmed that the one-leader system is "the only correct working method." (Lenin, "Complete Works, Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1978, Vietnamese version, Volume 40, page 89).

The true nature of the one-man command system consists of:

-- Giving a commander all the leadership functions needed to manage his unit in all fields. The leadership functions include the right to make final decisions in accordance with state law and military rules and with the will of his superiors.

-- Defining the individual responsibility of a commander for the results of all the activities and the welfare of his unit.

The one-man command system in our Armed Forces is being exercised on the basis of party leadership. This means that:

A. Regardless of whether he is a party member or not, a commander must abide by party leadership, scrupulously comply with all party policies and lines, and take the stand of the party in examining and solving various problems regarding construction, combat, and welfare, and in dealing with all kinds of relations.

B. In exercising his functions, a commander must achieve close coordination and fully develop the efficiency of various political organs and grassroots-level party organizations. A commander must directly carry out activities aimed at enhancing the role of various political organs -- party leadership organs -- and the role and influence of various grassroots-level party organizations.

C. In his activities, a commander must combine a strict principled character with affection for his comrades, militant friendship and comradeship, and concern for subordinates; firmly maintain a close relationship with cadres and combatants in his unit; wholeheartedly care for the living conditions of troops; and satisfactorily educate, persuade, encourage, and create all the necessary conditions for cadres and combatants under his command to develop their positiveness, initiative, knowledge, and experience in fulfilling the tasks of the unit.

D. Commanders at all levels in the Army must maintain a very close relationship with the local party committee echelons and administrative bodies. They must take the initiative in fostering a fine relationship between their units and the local party organizations, administrative bodies, and people; keep abreast of the situation; understand the viewpoints of the local party organizations and administrative organs; arrange for his troops to actively participate in local construction work; and develop the political-spiritual strength of the rear in the education of troops.

This is the fundamental difference between commanders of a revolutionary army and those of the army of the exploitative and ruling classes.

Commanders hold a very important position and bear great responsibility. Therefore, the party has placed very high requirements concerning the quality and capability of commanders. The Political Bureau resolution says: "A commander must be absolutely loyal to the fatherland and the people and to the ideals of the Communist Party, and he must possess a capability and quality compatible with his tasks. A commander must not only possess a good professional knowledge but must also firmly grasp the line, viewpoints, ideology, and policies of the party; display a high party character; have good professional ability; and possess the capability of organizing the implementation of talks and an outstanding work conduct." These are the orientations, requirements, and criteria for selecting, training, fostering, and using the contingent of commanding party cadres in the Army; and at the same time, they also serve as the goals for commanders at all levels to strive for in training themselves.

2. Military councils are organizations of collective military leadership set up for the purpose of enhancing the one-man command system.

The one-man command system in our Army does not rule out but considers as necessary discussion and collective decision on major viewpoints and measures related to important issues concerning the activities and living conditions of troops at certain levels. The one-man command system and the collective military leadership of military councils do not contradict each other; and they are the unification of the emphasis on individual responsibility of a commander with the fundamental method of leadership, that of developing collective intelligence and realizing the party's principle of democratic centralism.

Military councils are not organized on the principle of hierarchy. The military council of a level is responsible for discussing and issuing resolutions on the tasks of that particular level. The implementation of these resolutions shall be carried out through orders and directives issued by the commander of the corresponding level.

The basic function of military councils consists of ensuring the constant combat readiness of troops, guaranteeing the high quality of military training and political education, firmly maintaining the Army's disciplined character, consolidating and strengthening the effectiveness of the one-man command system, and improving the fighting strength of units.

Military councils have the duty and power to collectively examine and decide upon major viewpoints and measures related to important issues concerning the activities and living conditions of troops (also including the work related to cadres) as stipulated by the regulations for each level. They are not authorized to decide on issues falling under the command and responsibility of unit commanders, and on party building work.

The military council works in accordance with the principle of collectivity, and issues decisions according to majority. All its members have the duty of implementing its resolutions.

In case a member disagrees, his viewpoints will be reported to higher echelons up to the Central Committee. However, pending consideration by higher authorities, he still has to implement the resolutions along with the majority.

#### Renovate the Function and Vigorously Develop the Effectiveness of the Political Organ System

In the new leadership institution, along with asserting that the one-commander system is a very important organizational principle for our troops in their construction and combat tasks, the Political Bureau resolution asserts: "The party and political tasks are part and parcel of the party's activities to lead the Armed Forces in victoriously fulfilling all the tasks assigned by the party and state. Implementing the party and political tasks are a matter of principle in the development of the party's revolutionary Armed Forces." The resolution further indicates: "The party Central Committee -- and more regularly and directly is its Secretariat -- leads the party and political tasks in the Army through the General Political Department." The General Political Department is an organ that helps the party Central Committee Secretariat guide the party and political tasks in the Army. It is a general department of the Defense Ministry.

So, intensifying the party's leading role in the Armed Forces and enhancing the direct leadership of the party Central Committee over the party and political tasks means that we must simultaneously and adequately develop the function and effectiveness of all political organs and grassroots-level party organizations, and uphold the party members' responsibility for developing the fine revolutionary nature and traditions and for increasing the combat strength and combat preparedness of our Army.

The Political Bureau resolution has determined the fundamental duties of the party and political tasks. These duties will be materialized in each stage to suit the peculiarities of the general military duty and the duty of each unit and each sector. All the activities of the party and political tasks in the Army must be aimed at the fundamental goals of making cadres, combatants, and national defense workers remain boundlessly loyal to the socialist fatherland, the people, and the party's ideal; closely unite around the party Central Committee; and outstandingly fulfill all the duties assigned by the party and the state to build their units strong, maintain combat readiness, and fight victoriously. The party and political tasks in the Army must adhere to the political and military requirements and duties and be closely connected to the military, technological and logistical tasks. The Political Bureau has decided to change the function of the political agency. When we previously implemented the system of "overall leadership by party committees and collectives and of charging unit chiefs with the work assignment task," the political organ was an organ to help party committees and unit chiefs carry out the political and party tasks; now the political organ at all levels in the Vietnamese People's Army is "a leading organ partywise to assume the party and political tasks in the Army and to lead grassroots-level party organizations." Through these organs, the party Central Committee -- and more regularly and directly is its Secretariat -- leads the party and political tasks in the Army.

A party control committee [uyr ban kieemr tra dqangr] has been added to the new structure of a political organ. Thus, all party-related activities are concentrated at this political organ.

As organs of party leadership, while carrying out their activities, political organs must scrupulously comply with the principle of democratic centralism. While in operation, they must exercise collective leadership in conjunction with efforts to help the comrade chief political officers develop a sense of individual responsibility.

In order to ensure the collective character in resolving various important matters about party and political work, the party Central Committee Secretariat has decided to set up a council of political organs [hooij dgoongf cow quan chinhs trij]. This council will make decisions in accordance with recommendations by the majority of its members and its resolutions will be carried out through instructions by chief political officers.

At regimental, battalion, company, and corresponding levels, there are deputy commanders in charge of political affairs who are led by the political office of the next-higher echelon and by the local party committees concerned. There comrades are responsible for the political and party activities of their units where political, ideological, and combat training is being provided to cadres and combatants.

#### Building Grassroots-Level Party Organizations in the Armed Forces

Based on the resolution of the fifth party congress on improving the leadership of grassroots-level party organizations in units which are exercising the system of leaders, on the position of grassroots-level party organizations in the new mechanism of party leadership over the Army, and on a review of experiences obtained by various grassroots-level party organizations in carrying out their activities over the years, the Political Bureau and the Secretariat have resolved many very basic matters concerning the building of grassroots-level party organizations in the Armed Forces in order to improve the quality of party leadership. Based on the organizational structure of the Armed Forces, grassroots-level party organizations have been set up in a more rational manner in keeping with the combat situation.

Grassroots-level party organizations are dutybound to scrupulously implement all the resolutions and directives of the party and all the orders and instructions from higher echelons in accordance with their leadership functions. They must not make any decision on matters which fall within the command and managerial responsibility of their respective unit leaders.

A grassroots-level party organization must be intent on building the party into a clean and steadfast one, improving the quality of the contingent of party members, especially the contingent of key cadres of its parent unit, training party members into communist fighters who uphold the cause of acting in accordance with party policies and lines, and developing the vanguard and exemplary role of party members.

A grassroots-level party organization must be intent on motivating the masses, strengthening the close relations between the party and the masses within their parent units, and providing political and ideological training to the masses.

Grassroots-level party organizations must be intent on consolidating and enhancing the effect of the one-man command system and on building and managing the contingent of low-level cadres in accordance with their functions. A party committee secretary is duty-bound to participate in assessing, arranging, appointing, and recommending for promotion of cadres in accordance with stipulations of the regulation on cadre service.

Grassroots-level party organizations must provide leadership for the masses in their emulation for successfully fulfilling all their assigned missions.

Grassroots-level party organizations must provide leadership for their parent units while they are being stationed in a locality and must actively participate in the maintenance of political security and public order and safety as well as in other social tasks in the locality where they are stationed.

At a grassroots-level unit, the party- and masses-related tasks must be closely linked with the military, professional, and production tasks. On the basis of criticism and self-criticism, it is necessary to detect strong points and shortcomings in training and indoctrination, in party and political work, in ensuring the availability of daily necessities, and in the implementation of other tasks so as to promote positive factors and struggle to overcome negative aspects. All activities of a grassroots-level party organization must be directed toward ensuring the fulfillment of various tasks of its parent unit such as the tasks of remaining combat ready and fighting victoriously; and studying, working, and engaging in productive labor in a disciplined manner in accordance with technical standards and with high output, good quality, and better results.

Thus, the responsibility of basic party organizations is very heavy, the scope of their functions very large, and their specific tasks very diverse. The successful fulfillment of their tasks and functions depend to a great extent on the militant strength, initiative, creativity, and stability of party chapters as well as on the exemplary vanguard role of party members; on the strict observance of the criteria for party activities; and on their concentration of efforts on most satisfactorily carrying out the tasks of enhancing the socialist awareness of cadres and combatants and increasing their units' combat readiness and fighting strength.

By correctly carrying out their tasks and functions and adopting the aforementioned operational methods, the basic party organizations will be able to develop their role in improving the effectiveness of party and political work and at the same time, promoting the one-man command system.

In order to overcome generalized leadership and ensure that basic party organizations are set up in accordance with the characteristics of the tasks performed by different types of basic organizations, the Secretariat has set forth the orientations for leadership of the various types of basic party organizations in the Army, namely basic party organizations in combat units, in organs, in units responsible for the management of material-technical bases and finances, in institutes and schools. These orientations ensure the practicality and purposefulness of leadership at the basic level and guarantee the true effectiveness of party and political work.

To consolidate basic party organizations and improve party and political work methods in keeping up with the new stage of development of our Armed Forces at the regimental, brigade, and national defense enterprise levels, the Political Bureau has decided to establish the positions of party committee secretary and youth union secretary.

This is a very important organizational measure designed to intensify party work and the work related to the masses in grassroots-level units, where the requirements for combat readiness, victorious combat, and success in production activities are always placed first and foremost.

The Political Bureau resolution on renovating and perfecting the mechanism of party leadership over the VPA and national defense work and on implementing the one-man command system in the Army is a very great issue that marks an important step of development concerning the system of organizing leadership and command within the Army. It reflects the revolutionary and scientific character as well as the principled and creative character of our party in organizing its leadership over the People's Armed Forces and in organizing party and political work in the Army.

Renovating and perfecting the mechanism of party leadership over the Army and national defense work and implementing the one-man command system is meant to achieve the highest goal of ensuring the party's firm leadership under all circumstances, developing the commanders' responsibility to a high degree, and increasing the Army's fighting strength.

In this perfected mechanism, each organization or organ is placed correctly in its position; and there is no question of increasing or lessening the importance of any organization or organ.

An organizational change is often not fully understood immediately because such an understanding is obstructed by the old way of thinking, empiricism, and even incorrect thoughts. Therefore, party cadres and members in the Army, first of all those holding leading positions, must firmly grasp the basic policies and viewpoints of the party with regard to this change and adopt the correct viewpoints and thoughts. They must promote unity and singlemindedness; uphold responsibility; overcome difficulties; strive to comprehensively improve their quality, capability, and work conduct; and fully and simultaneously implement the Political Bureau resolution, the regulations of the Secretariat, and the guidelines of the Ministry of National Defense and the General Political Department so as to correctly enforce the new system and constantly improve its effectiveness right from the outset.

### 3D MILITARY REGION COMBAT READINESS WORK NOTED

BK010904 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Military commands of various provinces in the 3d Military Region recently inspected combat readiness work at various positions, supervised, and guided training tasks for military units according to the standard set in real combat. They have improved various systems in maintaining office and combat alert duties, patrolling, and guarding.

All units and localities on the front line as well as at the rear have always maintained manpower and weapons for combat readiness. The 4th 37-mm Artillery Battalion, N-3 Detachment -- a combat alert artillery position of Village M, Tien Hai District, Thai Binh Province -- has scrupulously implemented all combat readiness systems by maintaining manpower and weapons for prompt action upon receiving order to cope with unexpected incidents.

Various military units and militia forces in coastal areas, islands, cities, ports, and Ha Nam Ninh Province have attended combat training course in fighting the enemy from a distance and from various prongs. All grass-roots and joint units and detachments throughout the region have scored remarkable achievements in improving the ability of various echelons of commanders and the combat skills of combatants. The reserve forces have mobilized various mobile militia units of Ha Nam Ninh, Hai Hung, and Ha Son Binh Provinces to urgently speed up the training pace to promptly support the front line.

### BRIEFS

DONG THAP AGRICULTURAL COLLECTIVIZATION -- Dong Thap Province has set up another 152 agricultural production collectives. Altogether, Dong Thap now has 1,685 production collectives and more than 1,500 production solidarity teams, absorbing 66 percent of the peasant families and 46.37 percent of the cultivated land. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 22 May 84 BK]

CONSTRUCTION IN NEW ECONOMIC ZONES -- Hanoi VNA May 28 -- More than 2,500 square metres of floor, space of dispensaries, maternity homes and cultural houses have been built in the new economic zones in Dong Thap Province, southwest of Ho Chi Minh City. These newly reclaimed zones are inhabited by more than 1,000 families. With the help of the state and the province in capital investment, the new settlers have contributed manpower to making bricks for these establishments, many of which have been put into use. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1514 GMT 28 May 84 OW]

MERDEKA WARNS OF BEIJING-TOKYO-WASHINGTON AXIS

BK030748 Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 24 May 84 p 6

[Unattributed article: "Beijing-Tokyo-Washington Alliance: A Danger"]

[Text] The latest development in our region which, impacts on the political situation in Southeast Asia, has attracted careful and serious attention. PRC leaders considered it unnecessary to conceal their desire to take advantage of the gloomy situation hanging over Southeast Asia. While openly supporting Marxist-Leninist ideology and Mao Zedong Thought, they have fostered close cooperation with Japan and the United States. They disclosed their desire to American journalists accompanying President Reagan on his recent visit to Beijing. By boasting of his cooperation, Beijing has tried to conceal its foreign policy, which cannot be accepted and excused by the socialist world. By expecting Washington and Tokyo to give silent justification, the PRC arbitrarily seized the Paracels. By turning its back on Taiwan, the United States will allow this giant country to persuade and finally seize Taiwan, a bastion of the Chinese Nationalists. Looking toward the future, we cannot afford to ignore the mounting danger posed by the alliance.

The creation of the Beijing-Tokyo-Washington alliance and closer cooperation among those countries' leaders threatens the realization of economic and political independence in the Southeast Asia countries. It has become an open secret that representatives of large American companies exercise great influence in those countries. Chinese entrepreneurs have also dominated not only the political, but also the economic sector in those countries. Meanwhile, Japanese entrepreneurs, who play a dominant role in development policy in Asia, have tried to seize the markets there. If the government fails to take action to hinder or foil what the Beijing-Tokyo-Washington alliance has attempted, it can be predicted that one day, when it has a good chance, it will slaughter the ASEAN countries one by one. At present, we clearly see that Bangkok feels the mounting political pressure imposed by the Beijing-Tokyo-Washington axis. The United States is pressing Bangkok to have its Foreign Ministry establish a more cordial relationship with Beijing. Meanwhile, Tokyo has promised Bangkok a throne in heaven if it stops making contact with or approaches to Le Duan of Vietnam and Heng Samrin of Phnom Penh. Both are enemies of Deng Xiaoping. If Thailand succumbs to this pressure, it can be predicted that the land of the white elephants will suffer. It will get involved in and be disturbed by war for a long time to come.

To prevent this undesirable situation, urgent measures must be taken to safeguard the independence of this country and, subsequently, the other countries surrounding it. First, a more careful approach and a suspicious attitude must be taken toward the diplomacy of the PRC because it has been this diplomacy which has been, in the end, the most active originator and promoter in the establishment of the Beijing-Tokyo-Washington axis.

Second, steps should be taken to put obstacles in the path of groups that could turn into a fifth column. Third, more favorable conditions for the activities of indigenous business firms must be created to enable them to compete with American and Japanese companies. Fourth, unity among ASEAN member countries must be strengthened, and economic and trade relations among them must be further promoted to enable them to withstand the joint pressure imposed by the Beijing-Tokyo-Washington axis. Fifth, relations with the Indochinese countries must be further promoted. These relations show that they can become a dependable obstacle to any big-power hegemony. This must be followed by efforts to unify those countries with ASEAN members countries in a special relationship now being undertaken in the Southeast Asia region. This will be the pinnacle of achievement for all countries in Southeast Asia.

MOKHTAR VISIT TO U.S., OTHER COUNTRIES VIEWED

BK311059 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] The United States will continue to trust Indonesia to continue its efforts to solve the Kampuchean problem even though at this junction Indonesia's and the other ASEAN countries' ideas have been rejected by Vietnam. The U.S. stand was conveyed by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz to Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja in Washington. Speaking to reporters upon his return at Halim Perdanakusuma Airport this evening from visits to several countries, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said the United States will not normalize its relations with Vietnam until that country withdraws its troops from Kampuchea. Minister Mokhtar also discussed the economic future in the Pacific region with Shultz.

Speaking on the economic relations between Indonesia and the United States, Shultz gave assurances that the relations could be further enhanced, especially concerning the import of tropical plywood from Indonesia. Also, Indonesia will be able to export textiles to the United States, the minimum volume of which for next year will be the same as this year.

Minister Mokhtar was in the United States from 21 to 22 May as part of his tour to several countries. He was in Tunisia from 11 to 13 May; Sweden from 14 to 16 May; and Japan from 25 to 29 May.

In Japan, talks between Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and his Japanese counterpart, Shintaro Abe, focused on the Kampuchean problem and the concept for the economic future of the Pacific region. Japan as well as the United States positively welcomed the concept. However, Indonesia and the other ASEAN countries, on the one hand, and Australia, Japan, and the United States, on the other, have different views on ways to approach the problem of realizing a concept for the future of the Pacific.

[Begin Mokhtar recording] I have stressed that we have no intention of taking part in the discussion of the Pacific problem as presented by Japan, Australia, and the United States. They already have discussed a Pacific organization, its membership, and existing problems and difficulties. Indonesia and ASEAN, on the other hand, have offered to discuss cooperation in a concrete way on the future of the Pacific where [words indistinct] for us without holding a forum purposely for that problem [words indistinct].  
[end recording]

Regarding the Kampuchean problem, Japan made it clear that it will not give economic aid to Vietnam until that country withdraws its troops from Kampuchea. Japan supports Indonesian initiatives in efforts to solve the Kampuchean problem and expresses its regret over Vietnam's rejection, which reflected that Vietnam is not yet ready to solve the problem in a peaceful way. Although Japan continues to support the ASEAN position on the Kampuchean problem, Japan will continue to preserve its communications with Vietnam in its efforts to persuade that country to solve the problem in a peaceful way.

Speaking on Sino-Japanese relations, Shintaro Abe assured that the relations will not be to the disadvantage of Southeast Asia. In the field of economic cooperation between Indonesia and Japan, the Japanese side will consider positively Indonesia's desire that Japanese aid under the IGGI [Inter-Governmental Group on Indonesia] program for the 1984-85 fiscal year be increased. Indonesia also asked Japan to increase its imports of plywood and sawn timber. It also asked Japan to preserve the present steady import of oil from Indonesia to maintain the trade balance, which is in Indonesia's favor.

In his talks with his Tunisian counterpart, Beji Caid es-Sebsi, both sides agreed to hold the first meeting of the Tunisia-Indonesia joint commission to discuss obstacles in the development of trade between the two countries, especially involving the trade balance, which is not in Indonesia's favor; the problem of sea transportation; and the high import duty rate for Indonesian commercial goods.

During his talks in Sweden, Foreign Minister Mokhtar also discussed the East Timor issue in depth and discussed efforts to further enhance the economic relations between the two countries. Swedish Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom appreciated the briefing and will consider it in deciding the Swedish stand in case when the East Timor issue is again taken up at the UN General Assembly session this year.

When he stopped over in Copenhagen on his way from Sweden to the United States, Foreign Minister Mokhtar held brief talks with his Danish counterpart, Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen. They discussed various regional and international problems. On his way home from Japan, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja stopped over briefly in Hong Kong and Singapore.

#### MOKHTAR RULES OUT NEGOTIATIONS WITH FRETILIN

BK011415 Hong Kong AFP in English 0842 GMT 1 Jan 84

[Text] Jakarta, June 1 (AFP) -- Indonesia rules out any talks with the East Timor independence movement, Fretilin, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said today. "We are not ready to enter into talks with the Fretilin," he noted. He was answering a question on whether Indonesia would agree to negotiate with the Fretilin as suggested yesterday by Jose Ramos Horta, Fretilin's U.N. representative who is currently visiting Australia. Mr Horta called for an Australian diplomatic initiative to promote negotiations with Indonesia and a ceasefire in the former Portuguese colony incorporated into Indonesia in 1975.

In answer to a question, Mr Mokhtar said Indonesia was not "excited" about Mr Horta being allowed into Australia. He added that this development was "not good" in the sense that it gave a "false hope" to those who keep on rejecting to "return to the fold" and resisting Indonesian authorities. Mr Mokhtar deplored the publicity given to Mr Horta's trip which he said was the result of inter-party (within the Australian Labor Party) differences. He suggested that this publicity prevented (Fretilin) from realizing that there was "no point in continuing resistance."

The foreign minister also said recent developments in Irian Jaya were a "blessing" in disguise as they showed that something needed to be done to improve the situation in the former Dutch New Guinea. Clashes between Indonesian troops and guerrillas of the separatist Free Papua Movement (OPM) have triggered an exodus of Irianese refugees into neighboring Papua New Guinea.

#### 55 IRIAN JAYAN RESISTERS SURRENDER TO AUTHORITIES

BK011615 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 1 June 84

[Text] Fifty-five of the self-styled movement to disturb security in Irian Jaya led by (Isak Ori) recently surrendered to the Republic of Indonesia Government authorities at the (Candrasa-13 Plere) military post in Jayapura District. According to the military information center, (Isak Ori) and his comrades were received by the commander of the (Candrasa) operation and members of the Executive Council. (Isak Ori) was then taken to (Candrasa 13) task force command for interrogation, while his 55 followers were taken to the (Candrasa 13 Plere) military post in Jayapura.

MARCOS' 2 JUN PRESS CONFERENCE REPORTED

OW021407 Hong Kong AFP in English 1310 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Manila, June 2 (AFP) -- President Ferdinand Marcos today insisted he would retain his law-making powers and refused to discuss a possible compromise with the opposition on the issue. Mr Marcos also told a news conference that the appointment of his wife Imelda to the National assembly was out of the question and that contrary to rumors, "she is not running the government."

The opposition, which won a third of the 183 National Assembly seats contested in the recent elections, has pledged to clip the president's law-making powers, which are based on a 1976 constitutional amendment. Mr Marcos said the authority was still necessary due to the country's current security and economic problems, warning that without it, he would have to proclaim martial law in case of a rebellion. The president ruled by martial law from September 1972, when he acquired decree and arrest powers, to January 1981, when he proclaimed the end of emergency government but retained the powers.

He brushed aside questions if he would agree to a compromise whereby parliament could review his decrees, and stressed a ruling-party caucus and concerned sectors were consulted before decrees were issued.

Regarding his wife Imelda, the minister of human settlements who did not run in the last election, he said: "I don't believe she's ready to accept an appointment in the Batasan (parliament) " But he said he had yet to consult a caucus of the ruling New Society Movement (KBL) about the role of Mrs Marcos, who pledged last year to quit government in 1984.

Mr Marcos also dismissed an opposition demand to revive the pre-martial law U.S.-style presidential system. He said the May 14 elections had "immeasurably strengthened" political stability here and international confidence in the Philippines. Asked about his summary arrest power, which was suspended until yesterday in connection with the campaign process for the May 14 general election, Mr Marcos said "right now I don't believe it's necessary to use that power."

## Further Details

OW021455 Hong Kong AFP in English 1402 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Manila, June 2 (AFP) -- President Ferdinand Marcos today avoided directly denying that the peso might be devalued this year but said on national television that "so long as you have surplus liquidity, there is no way to devalue." Appearing with his cabinet on a nationally televised question and answer program, Mr Marcos responded to queries on the peso. "You cannot support it (devaluation). Say it would be 20 dollars to the peso (with excess money in circulation), soon it would be 100 to one. So let us wait before we even discuss devaluation," he said. "I will never agree until we control liquidity," he said.

He was referring to possible demands by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for a drop in the peso-dollar exchange rate as a condition for granting 506 million dollars in standby credit. The present official rate is 14 pesos to the dollar. Mr Marcos said the black market rate was 19 to 21 pesos to the dollar.

The IMF credit facility is to pave the way for infusion of new money from some 475 foreign lending institutions to fuel Philippine economic recovery. It would also open talks with the same lenders for the restructuring of fix term debts which Prime Minister and concurrent Finance Minister Cesar Virata, in the same program, said amounted to 16.3 billion dollars at the end of 1983.

Mr Marcos said IMF talks, stalled for almost nine months now partly because of Central Bank accounting errors, were expected to be completed by mid June. An aspect of the talks is "reducing" the money supply. Mr Virata said: "We have had difficulties in reducing this, but right now we have succeeded... and are approaching our target... I think we will be able to resolve this problem soon."

In other aspects of the financial and economic situation here, Mr Marcos said deposits in banks would remain secure and safe from government scrutiny. There was concern that bank dollar deposits were being used in spiriting money away during the massive capital outflow last year at the height of the anti-government street demonstrations. "We should not look into deposits whether they are with the offshore banking units or with regular banks. This is to us a wise policy and we must continue it," Mr Marcos said.

He also denied that he favored his friends in the so-called "crony capitalism" system, pointing out several as being in bad financial shape. "If that is the way a crony profits by closeness to the president, you should not be close to the president," he added.

Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez, asked by the president to answer a query on whether the government would continue to be saddled by foreclosed losing firms, said: "We are looking for assistance, technical help wherever we can find it to turn these investments into cash."

Mr Marcos also said that his administration was "trying to get government and the private sector to band together" for economic recovery while at the same time cutting down on large scale industrial projects and shifting to agriculture and projects that could be profitable in a short time.

#### LAUREL CRITICIZES MARCOS' DECREE-MAKING POWERS

OW021119 Hong Kong AFP in English 1029 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Manila, June 2 (AFP) -- Opposition leader Salvador Laurel today accused President Ferdinand Marcos of "intentionally misreading" the French Constitution in justifying retention of his decree-making powers. Mr Laurel, president of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO), said in a statement that Article 38 of the French Constitution stipulated that the French president must ask the parliament for permission to issue decrees.

Mr Marcos, in defending his decree-making powers, had stressed after the May 14 general election that the Philippine parliamentary system was patterned on the French model and said amendment six, the constitutional provision for his law-making powers, was similar to the one used in France. The presidential palace was not immediately available for comment. Mr Laurel however said that the French decrees or ordinances were for a limited period set by parliament, adding that the whole article was dominated by Article 34 of the French Fundamental Law stating that parliament had the exclusive power to enact laws. "By contrast," Mr Laurel said, "Amendment Six (of the Philippine Constitution) directly confers emergency and legislative authority on the president which may be exercised by him with or even against legislative authority. What is worse, is that it is not available to him for a limited period only but indefinitely as long as this amendment remains unrepealed," Mr Laurel added.

The UNIDO chief indicated that the opposition, which routed the ruling KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan; New Society Movement] party bets in many areas to win at least one-third of the 183 seats at stake in the May 14 polls, will fight for repeal of Mr Marcos' decree-making powers. The regular National Assembly elected May 14 is scheduled to start its work July 23. The opposition had won only 13 seats in the outgoing interim parliament elected in 1978 under martial law, which was lifted 1981.

Amendment six was one of the main reasons for the boycott of the polls by a militant section of the anti-Marcos opposition. The boycott, however, proved a setback as voter turnout in the election reached some 80 percent.

"The president should voluntarily inhibit himself from exercising his lawmaking powers until amendment six is repealed by the National Assembly," Mr Laurel said.

In answer to the president's call for a UNIDO stand on the use of violence following a recent rash of killings, including that of a police general, he said: "UNIDO is against violence...that violence is being done mostly by government people."

#### OPPOSITION STANDS FIRM ON NONVIOLENCE POLICY

HK030038 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] The United Nationalist Democratic Organization or UNIDO yesterday [2 June] broke its silence on the issue of violence and terrorism raised by the president. Former Senator Salvador Laurel said it would be redundant for the opposition to make its stand on violence, since the mere fact that opposition bets participated in the election showed the opposition abhors violence. Participation is one step away from violence, and boycott was one step closer, which we opted against.

#### RONO SAYS OPPOSITION SECRETLY ADVOCATES VIOLENCE

HK040322 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 2300 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] Local Government Minister Jose Rono has accused the opposition of secretly advocating violence. Rono said the opposition incited violence during the canvassing of Batasan election returns in Makati, Cebu, Malabon, and Pasay. He noted the opposition's silence in the spate of recent postelection violence.

#### 172 BATASAN POLL WINNERS PROCLAIMED 2 JUN

HK030418 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Political Affairs Minister Leonardo B. Perez was proclaimed yesterday as the winner in the hotly contested race for the lone Batasan seat in Nueva Viscaya. The Commission on Elections also ordered the proclamation of Peter Sabido in Albay and reelectionist Assemblyman Augusto Ortiz in Sorsogon.

The proclamation of Perez, Sabido, and Ortiz brought to 172 the number of officially proclaimed candidates out of the 183 elected to the Batasan. Still to be proclaimed are the winners in Cebu Province, Antique, Albay, Eastern Samar, and North Cotabato. The 3 proclamation cases against the 11 winners in the 5 provinces are still pending resolution before the Commission on Elections.

#### PEREZ PROCLAIMED WINNER IN NUEVA VISCAYA

HK020815 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0800 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] The Comelec [Commission on Elections] today proclaimed Political Affairs Minister Leonardo Perez as the winner of the lone Batasan seat in Nueva Visacaya. The poll body said the canvassing of the election results showed Perez beat reelectionist Assemblyman Carlos Padilla. Perez of the KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] garnered 56,184 votes, while Padilla obtained 53,052. The canvassing was held inside PC (Philippine Constabulary) headquarters in Bayombong.

The proclamation of the winner in Nueva Viscaya had been delayed because of the petition filed by [words indistinct], one of the candidates for assemblyman there. He petitioned for the canvassing to be transferred to Manila. However, the Comelec denied the petition and ordered the canvassing to be carried out instead in Bayombong.

#### Annulment of Perez Win Sought

HK040410 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] Assemblyman Carlos Padilla said he will file with the Supreme Court a motion to annul the proclamation of State Minister Leonardo Perez as the winner in the Nueva Vizcaya election for the Batasan. Padilla accused the provincial board of canvassers of one-sided action in the canvassing of the polls. He said the board, headed by Comelec [Commission on Elections] lawyer Francisco Tibayan, excluded all the returns from the towns of (Diadiyem Kasugu) and the tampered returns from Castaneda and Cayapa. Perez was declared by the board as the winner in the Nueva Vizcaya elections last Saturday.

#### ENRILE CALLS FOR UNITY AGAINST COMMUNISM

HK030818 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0800 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has called on all political factions in Palawan to set aside their political differences and join hands to combat the spread of communism. Enrile issued the call on his arrival in Puerto Princesa, on the first leg of his 6-day inspection troupe of Mindanao, Cebu, and Palawan. While in Palawan, the defense minister conferred with assemblyman elect Ramon Mitra, Palawan Governor (Salvador Socrates), Commodore (Fernandez), and civilian officials. [Words indistinct] (Socrates) pledged their full support for all programs designed to accelerate economic development in the area. For his part, (Fernandez) said that during the past few months there had been no substantial disruption of the peace and order situation in the province.

From Palawan the defense minister flew to Zamboanga, where he conferred with the chief of the Southern Command, Delfin Castro, and Assemblyman-elect Cesar Climaco. During the dialogue, Enrile stressed firmness and determination in countering the spread of the Communist Party of the Philippines and the NPA in Mindanao. He stressed that the insurgency problem will be solved only through meaningful political and socioeconomic measures.

Meanwhile, Castro informed the defense chief that the overall Mindanao situation was stable. As to the MNLF, Castro said, the organization is currently riven by factionalism. Because of this, he told Enrile, he is expecting more MNLF commanders to return to the fold of the law.

#### VER URGES COOPERATION FOR REGIONAL COMMANDS

HK030033 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1000 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Armed Forces Chief Fabian Ver said the concept of the regional unified commands [RUC] is to evolve a defense organization responsive to the changing times. Ver's statement was contained in a speech read for him by Armed Forces Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations (Felix Browner) during the activation of the RUC in Cebu City. General Ver said it is necessary to improve coordination among the four major services to achieve stability and security. The Armed Forces chief of staff also solicited the support of the people of central Visayas for the new RUC VII commander. He said the people's cooperation is important in the government development program.

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